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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
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Washington's First Thanksgiving Proclamation—Something for Grant and his Cabinet to Study.

ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1871.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

The New York Times, of November 30, remarks:

"It is a gratifying fact that Thanksgiving Day is becoming a national holiday. It is worth remembering that the custom of the President setting aside a special day for Thanksgiving was introduced by President Lincoln."

For the enlightenment of the Times, and for the benefit of the administration, I ask you to insert the enclosed study for Grant, his Cabinet and the entire Republican party. A keener rebuke than this proclamation of the Father of his Country can not be administered to the shoddy thieving, ring now administering the Government.

B. W.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly implore his protection and favor; and whereas, both Houses of Congress have, by their Joint Committee, requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity of peaceably establishing a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of the great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, and that will be. That we then will unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to its becoming a nation; for the signal and manifest mercies and the favorable interpositions of his Providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one more lately instituted; for civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge, and finally for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us. And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether public or private stations to perform our several and nations duties properly and prudently; to render our national government a blessing to all people, constantly being a government of wise just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns (and especially such as have shown kindness unto us), and bless them with good government, peace and concord; to promote the knowledge of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among us; and generally to grant unto mankind such a degree of temporal felicity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, October 3d, in the year of our Lord 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Ministerial Game of Euchre.

At a late New Jersey camp-meeting, two clergymen a Baptist and a Methodist, were walking when they saw a little girl sitting on a stone, who was weeping bitterly.

"What is the matter, my little girl?" asked the Baptist, kindly. "My—my father was k—killed on the railroad a few days ago, and has just been buried, sir; and my mother is sick abed and can't work, and we haven't nothing to eat, and don't know what to do," sobbed the little girl.

"A truly lamentable case; I do, indeed, pity you," said the Baptist, frigidly, as if he were pitying some ice-cream and could not eat. "How much do you owe, Brother C.?" I pity her five dollars," yelled the Methodist, as he threw a bill in the girl's lap. "I double your five, Brother P.," the Baptist Brother said, as he slowly placed an X over the V. "I see you one better," the Methodist replied, as he put a ten on the other money. "I cover your stake, brother P.," and the Baptist clergyman's expression showed that he was getting excited as a twenty from his purse was put on the rapidly-increasing pile. "I'll top the sponge with a fifty," howled Brother P., as he underscored his last note and placed the sum on the others, glaring savagely at his opponent. "Here's a hundred-dollar bill, little girl," said the Baptist quite coolly, now that he had got ahead of his Methodist brother-in-the-Lord, "you can take in the spoils, for you've 'cleaned out' 'euchred' both my friend and myself, and left us both 'dead broke.'" And they walked off humming a hymn. Now, what we would like to know is, what did those clergymen do before they were converted.—[Missouri Republican.

THROUGH LIFE.

We slight the gifts that every season bears,
And let them fall unheeded from our grasp;
In our great eagerness to reach and clasp
The promised treasure of the coming years;

Or else we mourn some great good passed away,
And, in the shadw of our grief shut in,
Refuse the lesser good we yet might win,
The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the chambers of our life we pass,
And leave them one by one, and never stay,
Not knowing how much pleasantness there was
In each, until the closing of the door
Has sounded through the house, and died away,
And in our hearts we sigh, "For evermore,"

IN THE TWILIGHT.

A tall, blue-eyed girl, with loose, brown curls flowing from her face like an aureole of amber brightness, and a slender throat white and smooth as a mother of pearl, that was Valentin Bruce, as she sat by the open French window, dreamily watching the sunset flame melt into open billows of light.

And Colonel Mordaunt smoked his despairing cigar in the fragrant shadows of shrubbery, and wondered what fortunate mortal might be fated to buy Valentin's wedding ring, and pay her millinery bills, and to be her humble slave and servitor through life.

Colonel Mordaunt tossed his cigar in among the rose acacias that skirted the lawn, and began to select a cluster of exquisite moss roses, heedless of the thorns that pierced his unaccustomed fingers.

"She likes flowers," he soliloquized, "and moss roses are certainly the prettiest flowers that grow. I will win a smile from those velvet lips of hers."

He twisted a blade of pliant grass around the mossy stems, in place of a ribbon, and sauntered carelessly up the gravel walk.

All of a sudden he stopped.

"Frank Aldrich's voice," he exclaimed, biting his lips with vexation, as a merry peal of laughter floated through the purpling twilight from the open meadows beyond. "What brings that puppy here, now, of all times and seasons in the world."

"Hello, Jack!" said Aldrich. "Been sentimentalizing out in the dew. The ladies were just fretting over the chance of your taking cold."

Mordaunt's face brightened up—then Valentin did think of him sometimes.

"That is," pursued the relentless Aldrich, "poor, thoughtful sister Katy said she was afraid you would have a cold, and Miss Bruce said nothing.

Colonel Mordaunt's countenance elongated again. But he stepped forward and laid the knot of moss roses on the folds of Valentin's white dress, with a few murmured words that nobody could understand.

"Flowers, eh?" said Frank, supercilliously, "upon my word, Jack is getting prodigal.

Valentin looked carelessly down at the cluster of pink buds, and then deliberately took them up and tossed them out upon the lawn.

"Explain, if you please," said Frank composedly, while Mordaunt grew scarlet and bit his lips until the blood started.

"There was a worm—a horrid, green worm, on one of the buds," haughtily said Valentin, shaking off one or two crimson petals that still adhered to her dress. "I have a perfect horror of all such noxious insects."

"Do you hear that, Jack?" appealed Mr. Aldrich, lazily turning around his chair. "It is a pity you were so unfortunate in the selection of your floral offering."

But Colonel Mordaunt had left the room. Kate followed him the next minute.

"Dearest Jack, are you vexed with Valentin and Frank? They don't mean to annoy you, I'm sure—"

"Not vexed, dear," said Mordaunt, speaking slowly and sadly—"only grieved. I am sorry Miss Bruce finds me so disagreeable."

He went up stairs, while Kate hesitated a moment below.

"He is better by himself," she said mentally.

"Poor fellow, he's dreadfully in love, and I wish Valentin and Frank wouldn't tease him so."

And she went down in the terraced garden to gather honeysuckles for the parlor vases, and muse on her brother's manifold grievences.

"It's too bad, so it is!" she murmured, winking back the bright drops that would suffuse her hazel brown orbs. "I shall talk seriously to Valentine about it this very evening."

Meanwhile, Colonel Mordaunt stalked sulkily up-stairs, into his sister's pretty little sitting-room, where the muslin curtains were fluttering to and fro, in the delicious night wind, and the sofa was drawn into a little recess beside a table all littered with books and magazines, needle cases and thimbles, and the indescribable *debris* which two girls invariably collect around themselves in the course of a June afternoon.

He threw himself recklessly down on the sofa and drew the soft folds of Kate's cashmere shawl over him, as if jealous lest the soft eyes of the watching stars, that were just beginning to gem the heavens, should witness the struggle that convulsed the strong man's heart.

Not that the grief wrought itself into any external signs. No there was neither groan nor motion more than there had been when he was wounded at Spottsylvania, and rode on at the head of his regiment as bravely as though the red blood had not been dripping from his arm with slow and deadly drain. One might almost have fancied him asleep as he lay there, white and silent, with the curtain sweeping down around his motionless head.

"Katy!"

Like the tremulous coo of the wood pigeon, Valentin's voice murmured the two soft syllables with the coaxing accent of a child. And in the same instant she knelt down beside the sofa, her white dress sweeping over the crimson carpet in tides of translucent pearl, and one arm thrown carelessly ever the folds of the deceitful cashmere shawl.

Colonel Mordaunt's first impulse was to spring up and declare his individuality—his second to lie still and let fate manage the matter to suit her capricious self. So he lay still accordingly, experiencing a very singular and not at all disagreeable sensation, from the contact of the caressing arm.

No doubt, he was a treacherous hypocritical wretch—but, fair lady, or chivalrous gentleman, don't judge the poor fellow too harshly until you have been in precisely the same circumstances yourself. It is just possible—only possible you know—that you might do the same thing.

"Now you are angry with me, Kate!" pleaded the soft voice, "because I threw those flowers away! And you won't speak to me; and I know I deserve it, darling."

There was a moment's silence, as if Miss Valentin had expected some sort of a response to her pretty penitence. But she didn't get any, so after a brief pause, she went on:

"Indeed, Kate, I didn't mean to grieve you—and I won't do it again. I am sorry for my ridiculous freak. Do you suppose he was very angry, Katie? Do you think I ought to ask his pardon? But then you know he didn't see me steal around the lawn, when that odious Aldrich was gone, and pick up the roses again."

There was strong symptoms of coming tears—a sort of quivering sob in the voice.

"You won't forgive me, Kate? Not if I tell you that I really do love your tall, stern brother? Only, Katy, I was silly enough to want to tease him a little, and test my power over his noble heart. I love him, Katy, I may tell you of it, dear, without being bold, or unwomanly, because you know we have often talked about his liking me a little—and—oh, Kate, answer me! don't be so cold and cruel! Surely you can't be asleep?"

"Where are your lips, *cher amie?*" she coaxed playfully. "I shall soon break the magic spell of silence that binds them. You know you never could keep vexed with me more than five minutes at a time. Why, where's your hair? Where—"

She sprang suddenly to her feet with a piercing scream—her wandering hand had touched the dark, heavy moustache on which Colonel Mordaunt prided himself so specially.

He strove to catch the hand—to detain the frightened beauty long enough to plead his cause in earnest, impassioned words, but in vain. Fear seemed literally to lend her wings. Away, like a frightened white dove she flew, uttering wild, hysteric screams, and fairly falling into the arms of the astonished Katy Mordaunt, who was just coming in from the star lighted garden with both hands full of dewy branches of honeysuckles.

"Valentin," she exclaimed, dropping the spicy blossoms, "why, what is the matter? What can have startled you so dreadful?"

"Oh, Katy! Katy!" sobbed Valentin, clinging to her friend's shoulder with a nervous vehemence, "there is a man in your room—a robber hiding under your cashmere shawl on the sofa. Oh, I am nearly frightened to death!"

Katy's serene brown eyes dilated a little—then brightened into a smiling archness.

"A robber!" she repeated with provoking calmness. "Nonsense, Valentin, you are mistaken. It was only Jack—I saw him go in there not half an hour ago. The idea of taking our Jack for a robber." Katy's laughter rippled merrily at the mere fancy.

Only Jack? In the midst of her terror the possibility had never once occurred to Valentin Bruce's mind. Only Jack! The forty thieves themselves would have faded into nothingness before the mere idea of Colonel Mordaunt having heard all those soft pleadings and unconscious admissions. One moment Valentin felt as if every vein throughout her whole frame were filled with molten fire—then she grew white and cold as a marble statue. Life and strength seemed ebbing away from her, and for the first time in her life Valentin Bruce fainted away.

Katy Mordaunt quietly sprinkled scented water on her pallid forehead, and began to unlace the white muslin dress. As she did so a faded bunch of flowers fell from Valentin's bosom, and Katy smiled to herself as she recognized the moss buds that had been so hautily thrown out on the lawn that very evening.

"I'll keep them for Jack," she said. "Ah, Valentin, you'll be my sister-in-law yet."

How shyly the blue-eyed damsel stole into the breakfast room the next morning. She would cheerfully have fasted all day long sooner than enter into the presence of the tall Colonel; but what was the use? The dreaded first interview must be got over sooner or later, so here she was, with downcast lashes, and cheeks dyed as deep pink as the rose-colored wrapper she had on. No more haughty airs and graces—no more cool composure. She was at Colonel Mordaunt's mercy, and she knew it. Would he take cruel advantage of her helplessness. Or would he—

But there her cogitations always stopped. He was standing at the window, looking out upon the morning sunshine that bathed the short velvety grass before the piazza. But he turned quickly as she entered with a bright welcoming smile.

"Valentin," he said gently, was I dreaming last night, or did I hear you say that you loved me! Oh, my darling, tell me that it was no baseless dream."

She came shyly to his arms, and nestled there like a fluttering fawn, voiceless, yet happy. Still he was not contented.

"I want to hear it from your own lips yet again, Valentin. Nay, dearest; don't shrink away so pleadingly, but answer me."

"What shall I say?" she murmured, timidly raising her soft eyes to his face.

"Tell me that you love me."

Sweeter than the fall of musical cascades through groves of tropic bloom, softer than the thrill of nightingales in Persian valleys; the three charmed words touched on his ear, and he knew that she was his—his forever.

The courtship is drawing to a termination now—the white satin dress is finished and the wedding cake iced to perfection, and the white roses are in bud that shall soon be woven into bridal boquets; but Valentin is extremely sensitive on the subject of cashmere shawls and twilight confidences. And Katy Mordaunt—saucy little elf that she is—declares that Miss Valentin Bruce took advantage of its being leap year to confide her sentiments to the dark haired lover whom she delighted to torment.

ACCORDING to Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, the Prince of Wales has three honorary physicians, two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, one surgeon extraordinary and one chemist in ordinary times. In extraordinary times the twenty-one ordinary and extraordinary physicians of the Queen may be called in. And yet there are those who are quite sanguine of the Prince's full and speedy recovery.

CENSUS OR NON CENSUS?

"The census, it is said, embraces seventeen million women. Who wouldn't be a census?"—Providence Paper.

Just think of it—seventeen millions,
Resplendent with multiplied charms;
A host of adorable women
Rushing right into your arms!
Coming one after another,
Faster than flakes of snow,
Myriads hurrying up to be kissed,
And waiting for others to go.

Just think of it—seventeen millions,
From every land under the skies;
Multitudinous types of figure and face,
A world of wonderful eyes;
Love's wildest vision of possible bliss
Turned sweetly, suddenly true
Who wouldn't, if he could, be a census?
Think—seventeen millions! Who?

But stop! These seventeen millions,
From every land under the skies,
Can't all be adorable women—
Can't all have wonderful eyes.
There are faces unpleasant to look at,
Complexions decidedly bad,
Heaps on heaps who never had beauty,
Or have lost the little they had.

There are women who scowl and who squint,
And look opposite ways at a time.
And blinking bleat-eyed monsters,
Whose kiss would be kin to a crime.
There are horrible objects with wens,
And features twisted awry,
Termagants armed with the broomstick,
Shows who smacks of the sty.

There are women with turned-up noses,
And noses bent down flat,
And feathres drawn and teeth all gone,
And cheeks like a knocked-in hat.
There are anatomical women,
With most of their bones outside,
And women like magnified tumors,
Whom you could not embrace if you tried.

There are women all padded and painted,
More humbug than we can, I'm told;
Manufactured of cotton and offered for sale
At current pieces of gold.
There are women with hair that comes off,
And teeth that they have to put in,
Who drop suavely apart like a bundle
As you pull out each separate pin.

There are women with brains like a baby's
But tongues enough each for ten;
Women who live by abusing each other,
And women who feed upon men;
Amazons, cannibals, Jezebels, hags,
Flatterers' simpletons, shrews—
Say sixteen millions of such, and about
One million a fellow might choose.

You must take them, though, just as they come,
As fast as they please to rush in;
On the whole 'twould seem—viewing it calmly—
As best, perhaps, not to begin.
It's a pity to give up the good ones,
But think of those others, my friend!
And as soon as you start at the head of the line,
You are in for it down to the end.

Some of the Toilets at the Alexis Ball at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Monday Evening.

(From the Press.)

Miss Drexel wore a rose-colored silk, en train, white illusion over-skirt, hair powdered and decorated with pink roses and feathers.

Mrs. Drexel was dressed in heavy white silk over-dress trimmed with black lace, black and white feathers, and bows of velvet. Hair dressed with marabout feathers; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Lewis C. Cassiday wore a white silk over-skirt embroidered with delicate flowers, basque and skirt trimmed ruchings of point lace and illusion, and decorated with tiny rose buds and sprays of forget-me-nots; underskirt of white silk covered with illusion. She wore her hair powdered and dressed with a blue feather and flowers; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. George W. Childs was dressed in illusion of Nile green, cut en train, with narrow flounces, and a necklace of Brazilian bugs and pearls.

Mrs. E. Joy Morris, a peach-colored tarletin, flounces trimmed with flowers, and a Turkish shawl of rare beauty, with gold ornaments.

Mrs. Seth Comly wore a black velvet dress trimmed with thread lace; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Mayor Fox wore a heavy black silk en train, with thread lace collar and black lace shawl.

Mrs. General Geary, a very bright shade of pearl colored silk, with white lace overdress; coral jewelry, and hair dressed with scarlet roses.

Mrs. Surgeon General Foltz wore a pink silk, with overdress of nainsook muslin.

Mrs. W. W. Welgley, a white silk elaborately trimmed with point lace, lace overdress, and pearl ornaments.

Miss Frothingham wore a green silk, Nile color, cut en train, with overdress *a la Polonnaise* of white *crepe de chene*. Hair *a la Pompadour*, with white ostrich feathers.

Miss Lizzie Biddle wore a green silk with white and green flounces, gold jewelry; corsage and sleeves in Marie Antoinette style; gold jewelry.

Mrs. General Meade wore a lavender-colored *poult de soie*, with white point lace trimmings. Hair *a la Pompadour*; fichu and overskirt also of point lace; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Robert Hooper wore a black and white brocaded silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace corsage *decollete*; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott was attired in black velvet, with point lace trimmings; diamond jewelry.

Miss. Maria Meade wore a white tulle dress trimmed with scarlet velvet; corsage *docollete*, short sleeves. Hair curled; coral jewelry.

Mrs. Havarty, of Baltimore, was dressed in white silk, festooned with lavender and green tarletan; corsage very low, and sleeves very short; her coiffure very high, with no ornaments. She carried on her arm a black cloth jacket, embroidered with scarlet braid.

Mrs. John W. Forney was dressed in black gros-grain silk, trimmed with Lyons velvet; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Travis Cochran wore a Parisian suit of white gros grain, court train over a pink satin faille, richly trimmed with flowers; diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Binder was dressed in blue satin trimmed with point d'applique lace—trimmed La reine Margot; diamond jewelry; hair powdered.

Mrs. General Collis was dressed in blue gros grain silk with French embroidered overdress richly trimmed with Valenciennes lace, each of the same; hair very high with diamond ornaments; a coil of diamonds, richly studded in velvet, encircled her throat.

Miss Anne Forney wore a pink satin overdress, underskirt of white silk, covered with tulle: crystal necklace.

Mrs. Thomas Peterson was dressed in pink silk, en train, trimmed with point lace and white silk opera cloak, cut *a la manteau*, hair arranged *a la Pompadour*, and pink ostrich feathers.

Miss Bessie Pancoast appeared in white tarletan, trimmed with narrow flounces, bordered with white satin; hair decorated with pink roses.

Mrs. Philip Connor were a pink silk with Swiss overdress; hair dressed with pink roses and ivy.

Miss Christine Biddle wore a tea-colored silk trimmed with white mull flounces and overdress.

Miss Fox was attired in pink silk and white tarletan overskirt, silk stockings and pink boots; hair frizzed.

Miss Megargee wore a corn-colored tarletan, flounces trimmed with brown velvet.

Miss Minnie Scott wore a green silk, white illusion drapery elaborately trimmed with tea roses, gold ornaments, low neck and short sleeves.

Mrs. M. S. Fuller wore one of the most elegant of the evening—a lustrous white silk en train, heavily trimmed with deep black lace, arranged to simulate an over dress, and braided with an exquisite trimming composed of lilies of the valley, sprays of delicate flowers, and pond lilies, rivalling nature. The waist was cut low and trimmed with white and black illusion and edged with black lace. Rows of similar trimming surrounded the lower part of the skirt. A spencer of illusion fitted closely to the neck, edged with honiton and tied with narrow black ribbon. Her hair was gracefully arranged with French twist, curls, and Grecian rolls, decorated with a spray of pond lilies. Pearl jewelry.

Mrs. Thomas Pearce wore a blossom-colored silk en train and bouffant, with body of dress fitting close to the neck, elaborately trimmed with white honiton lace. Hair powdered and decorated with an aigrette of spun glass, diamonds, and rosette of black velvet.

Among the other toilets whose beauty made them worthy of notice may be mentioned a magnificent pink velvet made with a long train. Around the bonnet was a wide point-lace flounce, headed with a box plaiting of frayed velvet. Above this was a point-lace overskirt caught up on the panier with large bows of pink velvet. The corsage was cut low, with short sleeves, and trimmed with lace.

The lady's hair was worn high over a roll and ornamented with flowers. Among the costumes whose novlety heightened their beauty was a very handsome stone-colored corded silk, embroidered in bouquets and garlands of flowers. The effect of this is perfectly lovely. The embroidery has almost the effect of flowers themselves, and the contrast between its brilliant colors and the more sombre hue of the silk heightens the beauty of both. A white silk, embroidered in the same manner, not only on the skirt, but around the low-cut corsage, was very handsome. Oddity, not carried to excess, heightens the effectiveness of a costume. Particularly was this trne of a scarlet silk tissue which we saw. This unique and beautiful dress was made very long, with an overskirt and a sash of the same, trimmed with black. A pale blue corded silk was conspicuous for its loveliness. It was made with a narrow ruffle around the bottom, bound with white satin. Above this was a wide flounce, scolloped and trimmed around the bottom with box-plaited white satin ribbon and Valenciennes lace. Above this wide flounce again was a reversed fluted ruffle bound with white satin and edged with lace. The skirt was very long and the corsage low and square. The over skirt was of white French muslin, trimmed with the very "loveliest." Valenciennes inserting and lace. A cherry colored satin was handsome and conspicuous. The dress and overskirt were both trimmed with magnificent point lace. It is not wonderful that people are willing to pay fortunes for point lace, it is certainly the most beautiful trimming that can be put upon a handsome dress.

An Interesting Document—The Contract with Lafayette.

In overhauling the old documents in the Treasury Department recently, the following agreement made between our Government and the Marquis de Lafayette was brought to light. It is interesting in itself and as showing how great undertakings required short contracts, only, in our early history:

AGREEMENT OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The desire evinced by the Marquis de Lafayette of serving in the armies of the United States of North America, and the interest which he takes in the justice of their cause, and wishing for an opportunity of distinguishing himself in war, and of rendering himself useful to the best of his ability; but not concealing from himself that he may be unable to obtain the consent of his family to his serving in foreign countries, or to cross the ocean, unless he shall go there in the quality of a General officer. I believe I cannot better serve my country, and act in accordance with my power to grant commissions, than in conferring on him, in the name of the Most Honorable Congress, the rank of Major General, for which, I pray, the States will cofirm, ratify, and promptly bestow a commission, for him to assume and hold the rank, from this date, which belongs to a general officer of the same grade.

His high birth, his connections, the honorable titles which his family enjoy at this Court, his very considerable wealth in this Kingdom, his personal merits, his renown, his disinterestedness, and above all his zeal for the liberty of our provinces have alone induced me to promise him the above rank of Major-General, in the name of the United States.

In testimony of which I have signed these presents.

Done at Paris; 7th December, 1776.

SILAS DEANE.

Under the above conditions I offer my services, and promise to take my departure at this time and in the manner which shall appear most suitable to Mr. Deane to serve the United States with all the zeal in my power, without any pay or special allowances, reserving to myself only the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my King shall recall me.

Done at Paris, 7th December, 1776.

(Signed,) LE DE LAFAYETTE.

AFTER his mule had thrown him, a Georgia XV. reproved him by exclaiming, "You darned old Democrat!"

THREE KISSES OF FAREWELL.

Three, only three, my darling,
Separate, solemn, slow,
Not like the swift and joyous ones,
We used to know
When we kissed because we loved each other
Simply to taste love's sweet,
And lavished our kisses as the summer
Lavishes heat—
But as the kiss whose hearts are wrung,
When hope and fear are spent,
And nothing is left to give, except
A sacrament.

First of the three, my darling,
Is sacred unto pain;
We have hurt each other often;
We shall again.
When we pine because we miss each other,
And do not understand
How the written words are so much colder
Than eye and hand.
I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain
Which we may give or take;
Buried, forgiven, before it comes
For our love's sake.

The second kiss my darling,
Is full of joy's sweet rebuke;
We have blessed each other always;
We always will—
We shall reach until we feel each other,
Past all of time and space:
We shall listen till we hear each other
In every place;
The earth is full of messengers,
Which love sends to and fro;
I kiss thee, darling, for all joy
Which we shall know.

The last kiss, oh, my darling,
My love—I cannot see
Through my tears, as I remember
What it may be,
We may die and never see each other,
Die with no time to give
Any sign that our hearts are faithful
To die, as live:
Token of what they will not see
Who see our parting breath,
This one last kiss, my darling, seals
The seal of death.

—Scribner for December.

Something About Babies.

There are fourteen thousand babies in the great Hospital Dom, in Moscow. Some of them are foundlings, some the offsprings of naval and military officers, and many belong to the merchants and tradespeople of the city. They are fed, washed and dressed with the utmost regularity. Each nurse in a ward has a specific duty to perform. Take the ward having the week-old babies: One nurse will do nothing from morning till night but undress babies; another nurse will plunge them under streams of warm water and wash them; another will dress them up and toss them away, while another will follow and nurse them. So they go up and down the sides of the ward, each baby being washed, nursed and dressed a certain number of times each day. The little things learn to like this treatment. Sometimes the nurses give them a toss of several feet into the beds, or from one woman to another, and the little things will laugh and screw up the funniest smiles. After being nursed they are rolled up tight like an Indian baby and laid away.

Many good, respectable mothers, whose husbands are in the army or navy, or even well-to-do tradesmen, send their offspring here to be cared for. The treatment is so superior that by far fewer babies die than would die if left to the best care of a fond mother.

The castaways are trained up by the Government—the males becoming officers in the army and navy (O, Fifth avenue belles!), and the females becoming actresses and assistants in choruses in the great theaters—all drifting into social circles above the ex-serfs. One of the most agreeable officers in Moscow is a Captain of Infantry, who was once a motherless foundling.

VARIETIES.

THE President of the Reading Railroad is said to get $30,000 a year.

IN London, six conductors of horse cars were recently fined for over-crowding the cars.

VERY early cold weather is complained of in Texas. It is accompanied by unusual heavy rains.

MINISTER SCHENCK begins to think that the "Little Emma" is a heavy lode on his mind.—N. Y. Post.

AN old lady is collecting all the political papers she can lay her hands on to make soap of. She says they are a "despot site better than ashes—they are almost clear lie."

MISS NELLIE GRANT isn't "coming out" this winter, but her cousin Maggie Dent is. The latter young lady hopes to create a Maggie-cal effect in Washington society.—Boston Post.

A BEEKSHIRE papa put it thus to his daughter's beau: "Jim, if you want Lou you can have her; but I don't want you hanging around unless you mean business. If you intend to marry her hurry up, for I can't be kept awake nights much longer."

DR. LANKESTER asserts that the small-pox, whice is now slowly departing from London, after slaying 5,000 persons, and maiming, disfiguring and pauperizing 100,000 more, must have cost the metropolis at least £100,000, a tenth part of which sum, judiciously expended, would have cut short the epidemic at its commencement.

MADAME THIERS has adopted the precaution of sewing up the pockets of her servants to prevent their stealing. A Paris paper quotes her as telling Miss Risley, of the Seward party. "All of them are rogues. I am obliged myself to look up everything after meals; if I did not, meat, liquor, desert, everything would disappear.

MISS BETSEY WILLIAMS, aged eighty-two years, a descendant of Roger Williams, died near Providence, R. I., a few days ago. It is said that she bequeathed to the city of Providence the farm upon which she died, estimated to be worth now about $40,000, upon the condition that the city erect a monument, to cost no less than $500, to the memory of Roger Williams, in the old Williams burying ground.

A PARTY of mischievous boys near Kankakee, Ill., stuffed an old suit of clothes with straw, with sticks of wood for legs, and buried it in the ground. They then killed a couple of chickens and spilled the blood plentiously over and in the vicinity of the grave. As they expected, the grave and blood were discovered, suspicions of murder were raised, the coroner was summoned, a jury impanneled, and an inquest prepared for. Coroner, jury, and all bystanders acknowledged themselves "sold" when the straw dummy was exhumed.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

A SOUTHERN paper thinks THOMAS A. SCOTT for President, and HORACE GREELEY for Vice President, would make an irresistable ticket. SCOTT is to take all the white men and GREELEY all the colored brethren.

THEODORE TILTON the bosom friend of VICTORIA WOODHULL is disposed to find fault with the people of Lancaster for neglecting to erect a monument over the remains of old THAD. STEVENS and says that STEVENS slumbers under a mound which has nothing but grass to cover it. If THEODORE is so anxious about it, why don't he order a monument and pay for it? We hardly suppose the people of Lancaster will object.

THE N. Y. *Sun* thinks if T. A. SCOTT will improve the internal conduct of the newly leased Jersey roads, by dismissing all the old officials, getting new cars, and adopting a liberal policy in relation to rates, he may yet reach the White House. We have no doubt T. A. will see to it, and soon convince the Jersey and New York folks that he knows how to run a railroad at least. A malicious but indifferent Republican at our elbow suggests that he knows a thousand times more than GRANT how to run this Government.

GEN. PEARSON thinks the Republican party will not find out that Mr. STARK is a candidate for City Treasurer because he is announced in THE POST. We don't pretend to say how many Republicans can read, but we have always noticed leading gentleman of that persuasion always find out what is in it very early in the morning. The demand is refreshingly great about this time, and perhaps the Ring will discover on election day, that Messrs BLACKMORE and STARK have been pretty well advertised in THE POST.

THE N. Y. *Herald* reports that Col. FORNEY says he is sorry for taking the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia under GRANT, and that he would have been better satisfied if he had confined himself solely to the conduct of his paper. So thought his friends at the time, and advised him against taking any office which would surely abridge his independence and lessen his influence. The best thing he could do now would be to tell GRANT, as he told PIERCE, that he could not support him for re-nomination—let him go for his particular friend and neighbor, Col. T. A. SCOTT, whose superior qualifications he has sounded to the nation through the *Press*, and he will, as in the case of BUCHANAN, be the champion of a successful movement, but which he would not have the same cause to regret.

WE are pleased to note the success of ANDREW CARNEGIE in placing the Allegheny Valley R. R. Extension Bonds in the European market. He went to London last summer to place the bonds, amounting to $5,000,000. The policy of BISMARCK, in locking up the gold, made matters difficult for a time, but Mr. C. finally overcome them, and not only placed all the Valley Extension Bonds, but negotiated $12,000,000 for different American enterprises, showing that he possesses a high order of financial ability. He met with offers for the Valley Bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, but being limited to $5,000,000, no greater amount of Valley Bonds could be placed. The anxiety for their purchase shows their great popularity, and shows good management.

THAT'S a hard report out on THE POST folks—namely: That neither Lare, Schoyer nor Myers will vote for Blackmore. In view of the strong Blackmore articles now appearing in THE POST this is incredible, but we are assured that the report is true nevertheless.—*Dispatch*.

The two former reside in Allegheny city, and of course cannot vote at a municipal election on this side of the river. The latter resides in Pittsburgh, and will vote for BLACKMORE. Since MORGAN so foolishly boasted that the infamous plot of the Ring to hold the election at City Hall would be consummated, the *Dispatch* has become decidedly "jokey." By the way, how is it with the editor of the *Dispatch*. Will he deny that he will not vote for MORGAN? Then we have reports to the effect that Messrs. HOUSTON and READ, of the *Gazette*, will not vote for the Ring candidate because he caused their resignations as members of Councils. They all reside in Pittsburgh, and there is no "joke" in all this.

NOT BECAUSE IT IS REPUBLICAN.

JNO. QUINCY ADAMS in his late letter upon the policy of the Democratic party makes the following forcible and truthful points, upon the present administration:

I regard the present administration as a national calamity, a continuance of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice, not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, corrupt and arbitrary; because more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of the good men of all parties, because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief can conceive of no means of free government, but military force and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more of such an education in family patronage and martial law, will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our republic ceases might as well remain a feature.

PAPER MONEY IN FRANCE.

The proposal to issue paper money in France, which was made mention of some weeks since, has been finally adopted, and the new circulation is already in process of distribution. The new issue is to be made by a syndicate of banking houses, including the Comptoir d'Escompte, Credit Foncier, Credit Industriel, Societe des Depots et Comptes Courants, Credit Agricole, Credit Lyonnais, Barque des Pays Bas, Societe Financiere, and Barque de Paris. The operation is to be conducted by the Comptoir d'Escompte, which is authorized to commence with an emission of ten millions of the notes; the sum to be increased if found necessary.

This syndicate guarantees the notes; and deposits as security for their redemption, an equal amount of notes of the Bank of France, at which institution they are to be redeemable at sight in the notes of the Bank. They are not a legal tender, but are expected to have a general circulation, in consequence of the secure terms upon which they are issued. As an equal quantity of bank notes are locked up for the security of this issue no expansion of currency is likely—or in fact possible to exist, the only advantage of the issue being that it provids currency of a smaller denomination than the Bank is willing to put in circulation.

The Bank of France is still strongly pressed to make an increase in its bank note circulation. It is permitted to issue to the extent of 2,400,000,000 francs, and its circulation is now only 106,000,000 francs below the legal maximum. The bank has advanced its rate to 6 per cent. to discourage the demand for discounts and advances on securities, and thereby check the urgency for increasing its circulation; but the object of the advance is understood, and a loud clamor is therefore raised to have the legal limit of note issues expanded to 2,700,000,000 or 3,000,000,000 francs. It is urged, as an argument for this proposed expansion, that the suspension of specie payments has virtually reduced the circulation of the country. But this reasoning, it would seem, will hardly bear close examination.

It is said that in ordinary times, the coin circulation amounted to about 2,000,000,000 francs; yet allowing this, it must be remembered that about 1,300,000,000 of the amount was held stagant in the Bank of France, leaving but 700,000,000 as the active circulation outside the Bank. We cannot assume that all this 700,000,000 has gone into hoard, for, in the interior, coin is still to some extent current; but even assuming that all this amount has disappeared from circulation, the fact remains that the circulation of the Bank of France stands 853,000,000 higher than at the outbreak of the war; so that the present paper circulation is 153,000,000 above the former *active* circulation of paper and coin combined.

It is quite clear that merchants and speculators in France care more for supplying their immediate wants, than laying the foundation for a permanent system of finances. In France as in this country, it will not only be found inconvenient but dangerous to place much power in the hands of a banking monopoly.

"THE RING"—FOR WHAT WAS IT ORDAINED?

It was ordained and is kept up to control all the offices in this county and is subordinate to the State Ring for State purposes of which CAMERON and FORNEY are the head-centres.

It was ordained *to carry elections by foul means or fair!* to stuff ballot boxes, to bribe repeating voters—to make false registration of voters, and in all possible ways to take from the people their right of suffrage.

It teaches its dependents that "all is fair in politics"—that you may attack or destroy any man, his character, his peace or his fortune, so the Ring may prevail.

Its great feature is that the public money is the proper spoil of public plunderers if they can get it without being punished for stealing.

It, therefore, in the first place, makes salaries as high as possible, and has no scruples to flich from the people all manner of pay for special services, all sorts of illegal perquisites and fees, all profits from interest on the public funds, all proceeds from the sale of privileges granted by Courts and Legislatures.

It gluts its leaders with all sorts of official plunder. THOMAS STEEL, for instance, has two offices, at least he is Collector of the Port and Secretary of City Hall Commission, while City Hall is solely a scheme of the Ring to make money for itself.

It buys up a hostile editor now and then, like it has recently bought the editor of the *Commercial*, and he promises to be an excellent bargain for the Ring. He can do the very meanest things with unblushing forehead.

It bought BEN MORGAN when he made a bare pretense in favor of Reform in the matter of public printing and contracts for water pipes—and then he was promised the Mayoralty if he would desist.

And inasmuch as STEEL has but two offices, the Ring has undertaken to provide his nephew, MAGEE, with the office of Treasurer.

Can the Ring carry out all its contracts? We are sure that it can only do so by frauds on the ballot. Watch it!

WAKENING FROM THE SLEEP OF CENTURIES.

It would seem that the spirit of progress is by no means confined to those nations that are regarded as distinctly civilized but is spreading over every continent and every clime. To those whose ideas of Egypt and Africa arise only from reading the accounts of travelers concerning Cairo, Alexandria, the Pyramids, the Spinx, and the remote and almost fabulous wonders of the Nile and the waste of deserts that stretch on either side of it, it must be a little surprising to learn that the Khedive has not only in contemplation, but is actually building a railroad six hundred miles in length, extending from the head of navigation of the Nile far into the interior.

This will open up a new channel of trade and commerce from the Mediterranean Sea to the heart of Africa which is now practically shut out from the world's trade marts. When we consider that the financial resources of the Khedive are limited, this undertaking to span some of the most inhospital deserts of the world with a railway is an immense one, and well calculated to revive a part, if not in whole, the transcendant glories of the ancient Egypt on a more substantial basis than distinguished the reign of the PTOLEMIES or CHEOPS.

The proposed line of railway that is to make accessible the mysterious heart of interior Africa, starts from the second cataract of the Nile, passing thence along the valleys of Northern Nubia, across the great Nubian Desert, and into the rich and magnificent Valley of Dangolee, from whence it will stretch far into the remote and practically unknown interior, driving the shaggy lion from his covert and disturbing the elephant, the rhinoceros and the giraffe in their accustomed haunts of rumination.

This great enterprise is now in a forward state of progress and promise, and is being rapidly pushed forward under the direction of competent English engineers. If the work is not interrupted by war or retarded by the jealous interference of the Sultan of Turkey, it will not be many months before the shrill and unaccustomed whistle of the locomotive will awake the startled echoes among the ruined temples of a forgotten world, and drive the wild beasts and wild men in terror from their seclusion, and set up the triumphs of art and civilization in the world's most desolate and waste places.

When we look at this and other current matters in the light of past and present history, they suggest a thousand strange thoughts and contrasts. Every day we see some new development, some new impetus given to the ever onward march of civilization. Journals of commerce trade and literature reach us from the Sandwich Islands, England and China alike, while countless other reminders of the constant and rapidly changing order of things in every quarter of the world. But all are the merest trifles compared with the idea of laying a railroad through the red and burning sands of an inhospitable desert, across the boundaries of remote and unknown nations, lands of gold dust and ivory and precious stones, whose inhospitable fastness and fierce, uncouth warriors turned back the flushed hosts of imperial Persia, from whence the trained warriors of DIOCLESIAN were hurled pell-mell by the hosts of BALNEMONIA, and thence into that hitherto unknown country where the Mahomedan devotee performs his devotion surrounded by fertile vallies and hills golden and purple with the richness of harvest-tide that seems almost perennial under a clime of rare salubrity—a very Paradise of Nature's perfection.

The present Khedive of Egypt has shown a wonderful statesmanship that promises Egypt an awakening from her stupor like sleep of ages. If his ideas are carried out as liberally as he has advanced them it will not be long before Egypt once more assumes her rightful place among the great commercial nations of the world and open once more the ancient orient to the trade of the world, shifting the currents of commerce from their accustomed channels and changing them to richer vallies that have become arid from long neglect. The sources of the Nile will either cease to be a mystery or lose their interest, when Central Africa becomes a market garden and the delta of the Nile a grand depot of supplies for millions of people.

THE RING'S NEW PURCHASE.

How delighted the Ring must be at their New Purchase, the editor of the *Commercial!* They have a very treasure in him!

To the Select Council of the Ring came the repentant convert BRIGHAM and thus the Grand Master of the Ring gave him his charge:

Ring Master—You shall never again make any pretense that "Reform" is necessary in any office in this county.

Editor—I never will.

Ring Master—You shall attack, defame, slander, abuse, belie and calumniate, openly, or by innuendo, with or without foundation or the shadow of provocation, any citizen that we may command you to destroy—and you must never withdraw your charges.

Editor—I will slay or stab any reputation that you may desire—*and I will not retract.*

Ring Master—You are not to comment unfavorably on any transaction of the Ring, nor of any of its Commissions—neither its Water nor its City Hall Commissions, nor any of its inferior committees—even if you *know* of their corruptions.

Editor—I solemnly promise never to do this.

Ring Master—Will you burn all the proofs of corruption and documents of every sort confided to you as the organ of the Reform party, and intended to damage the Ring, and swallow the ashes out of sight?

Editor—I will, and that right speedily.

Ring Master—That will do for the present. Now, Warden, take this man out and give him a little slice of Sheriff's printing, and any other little crumbs and broken meats that you may have.

THE RING AGAIN ASSERTS ITS POWER.

We are informed that one of the Ring papers that published a number of maliciously lying statements against Mr. JULIUS F. STARK, the anti-Ring candidate for City Treasurer, refused to publish Mr. JOSEPH ABEL'S card, *even as an advertisement!* This is only another instance where the Ring asserts its power. It is afraid of the truth and expects to deceive the people by lying, and carry the election with its corruption fund. What next crime is to be charged against our candidates by those who carry off the Court House records remains to be seen. We are ready for almost anything from that direction, and can only caution the public to beware of the Ring and its hirelings.

NO RELATION.

As there appears to be an impression in some of the Southern States that Senator JOHN SCOTT of this State is a brother of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, we desire to repeat that there is no relationship whatever existing between them—they are of a different breed of men.

PROTHONOTARY JOSEPH ROSS certifies to the Ring document in the case of ABEL vs. STARK, as follows:

"Given under my hand and seal of said court this *second* day of December, 1871."

The above is false. We charge that Mr. Ross did not so certify, and we challenge him to deny it.

THE Chicago papers warn the country against "burst out dead beats, who are trying to make money by exaggerating their losses by fire. It is hard to distinguish them from the honest supplicants for help." One exaggerated case in particular is mentioned. It is that of a religious newspaper run by several private individuals, which before the fire did not own a press or any printing material whatever, but had its printing and publication done by a separate concern, as any business man would procure his hand-bills and circulars. But when the fire swept by, leaving them poor as it found them, but none the poorer, one of the proprietors started for the East, and by dint of persistent misrepresentations, has raised money enough to buy a new Hoe press and type for his paper. The children of GOD can come in no guise and on no mission, but SATAN comes also.

AT the late State election in Illinois for Congressman-at-large the following was the vote:

Beveridge (Republican)	139,926
Hayes (Democrat)	116,337
Majority	23,589

In 1870 for the same office the vote stood:

Logan (Republican)	168,887
Anderson (Democrat)	161,160

The falling off in the total vote is very heavy. The Democratic vote of last year, if it had been brought out, would have carried the State by 7,000 majority. If our friends will not take the trouble to vote, they ought not to complain of the maladministration of the country.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "We are heartily sick of the sentimental attempts of 'party managers' to cover up the corruption, dishonesty and extravagance of the carpet-bag governments. The plea that exposure of these frauds will injure the Republican party is as wicked as it is silly. Better a thousand times that the party be rent asunder than that any crime for which it can be justly held responsible be covered up in its own house. No party can live long with such a cancer concealed in its bosom."

SOME apprehension has been expressed the Speaker BLAINE will not appoint his committees until the second week of the session. This would be unfortunate, for the country wishes to know as soon as possible what Congress intends to do the coming session besides intriguing about the Presidential election. There is the little matter of taxes of four or five hundred millions that excites some interest among those who pay them; arbitrary arrests, defalcations, etc., etc., are subjects, also, occasionally mentioned.

THE Columbia, S. C., *Times* says that the Ku Klux arrests are cutting both ways. The whites being arrested, their farms go to waste, the negroes are thrown out of work, the stock of food is lessened, and the freedmen must either starve or steal or emigrate.

THE latest report from Washington about Minister SCHENCK is that, before taking any steps looking to his recall, the Secretary of State will address him a letter asking for information as to his connection with the mining company as one of its directors.

WE understand that liberal offers have been made to the Hon. George Lunt, of this city, to assume the chief editorial control of the Washington *Patriot* newspaper; but what that gentleman's response has been we are not able to state. We hope, however, that it was in the affirmative, for the services of an editor of Mr. Lunt's great ability and experience as governing director of a Democratic paper at the capital of the nation would be an event worthy of congratulation by the Democracy throughout the country.—*Boston Post.*

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor John Bigler, of California.

HON. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of the State, died in Sacramento on Thursday of last week, at the age of sixty-seven.

Governor Bigler was a remarkable man—self made, and by his life career illustrative of the working of American institutions and the elevating influences of a healthy, unrestricted Democracy.

John Bigler was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of January, 1804, and was the oldest of twelve children, ten of whom were living some few years since. In the year 1816, a short time after the close of the war with England, in which the father had taken an active part, the family removed west of the Allegheny Mountains, to the county of Mercer, then very sparsely populated, and settled upon a piece of wild land, four miles distant from any neighbor. The family arrived at their destination in the month of June, and with little delay erected a rude log cabin as a dwelling, and commenced improving the homestead, where the aged mother of the Governor still resided in 1853. The father died in the fall of the year 1818, leaving his widow and twelve children, most of the children too young to be of material assistance to the older brothers, John and William, afterwards Governors of two great States—Pennsylvania and California. The whole burden rested on John and his brother William, who not only labored diligently upon the farm at home, but worked out by the day and month to acquire means to maintain and educate the younger members of the household. In the year 1821 John bound himself, with the consent of his brother, an apprentice to the printing business, in the town of Mercer, where he remained about one year, and then left for the city of Pittsburgh, where he closed his apprenticeship.

In the fall of the year 1825 John left Pittsburgh for Harrisburg, where he was employed by Murray & Cameron as a journeyman printer. During the time that he was engaged in this office he spent his nights and spare hours in reading law, under the direction of Mr. David Krouse. In the summer of 1826 at the earnest solicitation of his uncle, Judge Dock, and Gen. Philip Barner, leading Democrats, he was induced to take charge of the *Centre County Democrat*, which he continued to publish until after the first election of General Jackson. In this contest he took an active and effective part, and was chosen a member of the Legislature. He married in the spring of 1829, and soon after, in company with his father-in-law, removed to Ohio, and served one year as Secretary of the Canal Board. After the re-election of General Jackson he was tendered a position in the Postoffice Department under Mr. Kendall, which he filled about one year, and then resigned and returned to Pittsburgh, where he took an active part in political affairs. It is a circumstance known to Pennsylvanians that Governor Bigler was the first public man in the State that took position in favor of the annexation of Texas, and in the public meetings at Pittsburgh, where the first resolutions in favor of annexation were offered and advocated by him, he stood almost alone.

After the election of President POLK, he took editorial charge of THE POST, in which he continued for something over a year. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of that year he removed to Brown county, Illinois, where he established a Democratic paper, and was soon elected Commissioner in Chancery. In the spring of 1849, after well authenticated statements had been received of the discovery of gold, Governor BIGLER determined to remove with his family to California. He left his home in Illinois in the month of April, 1849, crossed the Mississippi River at Warsaw, and reached St. Joseph on the Missouri River about the 1st of May. On the 9th of May he passed the Missouri River, driving four yoke of oxen, on his way for the land of gold. Comparatively few families passed the overland route in 1849, and all of them endured great fatigue and many privations. Ox driving was a new business to the Governor, which greatly increased the labors of the journey, and although he enjoyed good health, such was his anxiety of mind and the fatigue endured that he weighed thirty-five pounds less when he arrived in California than when he left Illinois.

During most of the journey the Governor at night lay on the ground near the wagon, which contained his family, well armed and prepared for defence if attacked by the Indians. After his arrival in Sacramento, where he has just died, Mr. Bigler lived in a tent, where he lay four weeks with inflamatory rhumatism unable to move. As soon as he recovered he removed to the neighborhood of the Horse Market, and being totally destitute performed labor of every kind that offered, so as to obtain means for the support of his family. For a time he was engaged in hauling wood to the city and selling it; he then assisted his wife and daughter in making bed-spreads for Colonel Henry. Afterwards he was employed by an auctioneer, on the corner of Front and J streets in removing boxes and barrels to suit customers at his sales. He also aided on several occasions in unloading the steamer Senator, in short he labored incessantly and hard to provide food and clothing for his family, and at this day, as we will know, speaks with pride of the efforts which he then made to gain a livelihood.

About the middle of October he was nominated candidate for the California Legislature, and on the 13th of November, 1849, was elected. He was, within the first two months of the session, elected Speaker *pro tem*, and then Speaker, in the room of Dr. T. J. White, by an almost unanimous vote. It is not necessary to refer to his legislative career at length. Suffice it to say that he was an ardent supporter of the Homestead Exemption bill, and that provision in the bill relative to settling the estates of deceased persons, which make such ample provision for the widow and orphan. He opposed Colonel Fremont's project of leasing the mineral lands, and offered resolutions in the Assembly condemnatory of the bill reported by that gentleman in Congress. He advocated resolutions of instructions to California Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking the public lands to be donated to actual settlers free of charge, and he offered the first resolutions in California favorable to the construction of a railroad from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi river.

Governor BIGLER'S career may be summed up thus: He closed his apprenticeship as a "printer boy" in 1827; edited a paper in Pennsylvania in 1828, '29, '31 and '32; was a resident of Illinois from 1846 to 1849; moved to California with his family in 1849, driving his own "ox team;" was twice a member and twice the Speaker of the California General Assembly, and was twice elected Governor of California and nominated for re-election the third time.

Governor BIGLER has enjoyed an easy and comparatively calm course of life during a number of years past.

President's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

The Past Year

has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and develope a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distresses occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

Foreign Relations—The Alabama Treaty.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into a bloody and costly conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men who are now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside.

I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with Her Brittannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration.

I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several Commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two Governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard, as between themselves, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the mode by which the invitation is to be extended to the other powers.

I recommend that the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American Provinces, of become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions, as it is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the treaty, which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers, forming the boundary, on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is to be hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American provinces, between the Lakes of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

Relations with France and Germany.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and the Consul General of Paris and the various Consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of France. The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the people of the United States.

Austria.

The ratifications of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged.

Italy.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this

Continued on Seventh Page.

HOW DID IT END?

'Tis a packet of letters, time-faded and worn
Which have lain in a dusty corner neglected;
Undated, for lovers laugh time to scorn,
But signs of their age are soon detected,
For their spelling is bad, and their grammar is weak,
And quaint are the phrases in which they speak;
And we see an old love through their words reflected.

There's a mellow savor about each line,
Like the odor of rose leaves dried and time-rusted;
Like the rich bouquet of some choice old wine,
Which ripens and grows all mould-encrusted.
The times of patches and powdered dresses,
Of "powdered coats and brocaded dresses,
Speak to us out of these letters of mine,
And tell how of old they loved and trusted.

"Sweetheart," he calls her—that fine old word
Rings tender and true in its Saxon simplicity—
He tells the old tale; how his heart is stirred,
Yet quivers and falters at its own felicity;
How he feared to speak and was utterly undone;
How he spoke at last and the fear was gone;
And now he is tender, and now absurd,
As lovers will be who write not for publicity.

And how did it end? There is nothing to show,
The beginning only is here presented.
Did the love grow cold and the lovers go
On their separate ways? or was loss prevented,
As is sometimes is, by a cruel father;
Or one proving false; did this love end rather
In wailing and passionate weeping? Ah, no!
Let us hope they married and never repented.

THE ALEXIS BALL.

Grand Oration to the Duke—Rich Decorations and Gay Toilets.

The grand ball to the Grand Duke Alexis took place at the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. From the Herald we learn that never before was the Academy more brilliant and never did it hold within its spacious walls a more distinguished assembly. The appearance of this home of song transformed into a ballroom is sufficiently familiar to our readers not to require more than to say that the flooring, as usual, extended from the back of the stage, covering the parquet and taking in the wide sweep of the auditorium. But of the decorations special to the occasion it is necessary to give a more extended notice. Standing on the first tier and in the centre of the bold curve the coup d'œil was strikingly beautiful. The stage seemed no longer a stage; but seldom has a more beautiful set piece been seen on any boards than

THE GLIMPSE OF FAIRYLAND

that met the vision in the distance. Over the proscenium was a tableau containing three allegorical groups. The large one in the centre represented Russia and America clasping hands over the sea (probably Behring Straits). America is impersonated by a beautiful female wearing the *bonnet rouge* and habited in the national colors. Russia is represented by a kingly person wearing an imperial crown and draped in the royal ermine, bordered with purple. At their feet is a white winged cherub, bearing the olive branch of peace. The group on the right hand shadowed forth three infant Muscovites from different portions of that wide-spread empire, a Caucasian, a Finlander and a Moscovite proper. The group to the left is Young America, with three possible members of some Cabinet of the future rolling a cotton bale.

We now enter with our eyes into the fairyland on the stage, which is hung along the wing with light silky tapestries, supported by light figured Italian columns, on the upper part of which are hung large shields bearing alternately the American and Russian eagles. The bird of freedom stands with outstretched wings not unlike the arrangement of the double-headed black eagle; he holds a thunderbolt in his claw. The ceiling is

A CANOPY OF PALE PINK,

and garlands of artificial flowers are festooned beneath it. The effect is to render the whole like the gorgeous pavillion in which Saladin sat before he marched down from Ascalon in the solstice of his glory. In the distance, at the back, is a light balustrated structure, with a terrace running across the stage, and having a parterre of beautiful flowers in front. A flight of steps runs down on either side, and the background is a scene representing a moonlit opening in a grove of dark-leaved trees. From the centre of the balustrade springs a fountain of clear water from a basin surrounded by choice flowers, among which are white camelias and virgin lillies. The sparkling jets of the fountain are illuminated by an electric light from above, and the spray, seen, as it were, through the rift in the foliage, seems a living glory of molten silver and gold. The proscenium box on the right, next the stage, is that reserved for the Prince and suite, and two beside it for the committee. The imperial standard, exquisitely wrought in silk and flanked by the Union colors, hangs in front, while the velvet cushion at the top is decorated with flowers trailed and grouped along the three boxes. Draping the front of the box reserved for the distinguished Americans hang Russian and American flags in silk.

Over the body of the house, above the second tier, hang two pictures. They symbolize the two nations who have emancipated human beings from hereditary bondage—Russia and America. The one to the right represents the Emperor Alexander II. presenting freedom to the serfs, three of whom are to the left of the picture, the man being in the act of kissing the Emperor's hand. The picture to the left shows Abraham Lincoln emancipating the slaves. Three colored folk are in the act of thanking him. We can now pass through into

THE SUPPER ROOM,

which is reached by a passage hung with white and red drapery at the left of the stage. There are two such passages, but one is wisely reserved for egress alone. This *salle a manger* is seventy-five feet by eighty feet, and known at other times as Nilsson Hall; it is lit by a grand prysmatic crystal chandelier. Across the end of the room, facing you as you enter, is a dais raised some three feet, which bears the supper table at which the Grand Duke and suite and the Executive Committe alone will be permitted to eat or drink. We shall see them do it by and by. There are fifty high back chairs in green cloth and walnut ranged around it, and in the centre facing you as you stand is a canopy bearing the imperial arms, under which the Grand Duke sits. Running at right angles to this along the sides are the tables for the multitude, hung with red cloth, edged with golden fringe. The orchestra is in a balcony just overhead, supported by pillars in imitation of marble. The walls are hung with the Stars and Stripes and the Blue Cross of Russia in scallop fashion, producing a very pretty effect. The tables are groaning as such tables learn to groan, under designs of appropriate kinds, in flowers, fruit and sugar, in such profusion and taste, that to describe more than the effect as rich and luxurious, would destroy their effectiveness, as a whole. Off this supper room on the left is

THE GRAND DUKE'S ROOM,

which is carpeted richly and furnished in lavender and black walnut furniture. On the walls hang portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

THE DANCING.

The arrival of the Prince gave a motive to the apparently aimless wandering of the host of rare beauty of faces and superb richness in toilets which occupied the floor. The boards were thronged so that it seemed as if there was scarcely room for another mortal. To move around among the throng was extremely difficult, but the trouble was amply repaid in the successive phases of beauty which met the eye. It was rare to meet with a lady whom you could not call good looking. Any attempt at a catalogue of the beauties would be simply impossible. The cynosure of coteries famous for loveliness were lost in the world of beauty which met one at every turn. Looking from the floor to the boxes another spectacle of beauty presented itself. The second and third ties were like gardens wherein every flower known by the name of rose, lily, hyacinthe or heliotrope, bloomed in a wealth of charm unknown to mere blossoms. Away down by the prismatic fountains on the stage, looking back to the house, the vista was simply increased pleasure to the sense, and through it to the soul. Wending one's way back through the crowd and mounting to the boxes the scene was changed only in point of view. Glimpses of dresses, sparkling jewels, shining out around white throats or adorning shapely bosoms, glanced in the light. Viewed from any point it was splendor and beauty again and again.

THE GODDESS FASHION

never was represented before in this city by toilets so surpassingly rich and *distingue* or by votaries so richly endowed by nature with all the attributes that constitute a lovely woman. Among the myriad toilets we can only find time and space for a few:

The ideal of elegant simplicity was realized in a toilet of white India muslin, garnished profusely with the most delicate Valenciennes lace, and worn by a lady in one of the boxes. The skirt garniture consisted of infinitesimal tucks, alternating with narrow ruffles, edged with lace, meeting the long, full overskirt in the back, and forming a *garniture en tablier* reaching to the waist. A fichu of the same material half concealed the lovely neck and entirely covered the *corsage decollete*, the ends being continued in long sashes, which, in conjunction with drooping sprays of lily of the valley, supported the graceful drapery of the *tunique*.

Similar sprays formed the heading to the lace on the fichu and ornamented the wavy tresses of the coiffure. Elegant pearl jewelry completed this charming toilet, which just suited the blonde loveliness of the youthful wearer, but would have appeared like affectation on an older person.

Leaning on the arm of the Magyar uniformed, Count Schonvaloff was a tall, graceful girl, whose lovely features, lit up with the excitement of the scene, drew the attention of the passers by, and also enlisted their admiration. Pen cannot do justice to the exquisite toilet, arranged with a petticoat of white satin almost covered with flounces of rich black chantilly lace, worn under a *manteau de cour* of rose-colored velvet mounted from the shoulders in a broad Watteau plait. This train was cut in one with the corsage, something in the style of a Gabrielle, the *corsage decollete* and open in front, displaying a stomacher matching the petticoat, and the train sweeping off in a graceful curve. Bordering the train was a row of Chantilly lace, with a heading of white feather trimming. Part of the evening this train was supported by a *chatelaine* of white satin and lace, suspended from the left side. The sleeves were of white satin, trimmed with black lace, reaching down to the elbow, and almost meeting the long faintly-tinted gloves. Artistic enamel jewelry of light blue, with delicate traceries of rose color and black, set in diamonds; hair *a la Pompadour*, slightly powdered.

A tall, distingue looking matron, resting on the arm of a gentlemen in military uniform, was attired in a robe of royal purple velvet, the train skirt looped on the left side by an aigretta of white ostrich tips, displaying a white satin petticoat trimmed with flounces of black thread lace. The corsage was a modified reine Margot, trimmed with silk of the same color, open in front over a vest of white satin, fastened with diamond buttons set in jet.

The sleeves were quite tight, ornamented on the shoulder by a Marie Stuart puff strapped with white satin bands, elegant point lace collar and cuffs and diamond jewelry. The snow-white hair was arranged in finger-puffs at the sides, the back hair disposed rather high and ornamented with an airgrette of diamonds, confining a barbe of exquisitely fine black lace.

A brilliant brunette looked charming in a toilet of corn-colored *faille*, the train skirt ornamented with two flounces of white point lace, festooned at intervals by sprays of scarlet geraniums, with brilliant green leaves. Clusters of the same flowers formed the heading, veiled by coquilles of tulle, and sustained the graceful loopings of the point lace overskirt. The corsage decollete was ornamented with a sort of bertha matching the overskirt, looped on the shoulders with clusters of geraniums, the same exquisite flowers ornamenting the abundant raven *chevelure*. Diamond and ruby jewelry.

In exquisite taste was a toilet having a skirt of delicate gray *faille*, trimmed with a broad flounce of point lace over black Chantilly, the heading composed of full-blown blush roses, set in coquilles of black and white lacce. Over this was worn a polonaise *a la* Pompadour, of brocade, gray ground, with clusters and garlands of blush roses, tempting one to commit larceny, so natural did they appear. This was most artistically draped by garlands of roses, intertwined with white and black lace.

The hall-high corsage and demi-long sleeves were completed by frills of exquisite point lace, and the coiffure was ornamented with natural blush roses. A bouquet of natural flowers at the side of the corsage and handsome diamond and opal jewelry completed this lovely toilet.

Much admiration was elicited by a toilet of delicate green poult de sole, veiled with puffings and an overskirt of white tulle, gracefully drapped by clusters of lilacs. The same flowers, in conjunction with puffings, formed the garniture to the fichu, and the unique sash in the back. The coiffure was disposed unusually high and ornamented with clusters of lilacs.

Among the rippling waves of shimmering toilets that surged in from the foyer to the floor by the main entrance, we cannot help mentioning the toilet of a young girl not yet out of her teens, whose fresh, natural color was a relief from the roughed and powdered faces around her. The dress was arranged with an underskirt of white foulard, and an overdress of light blue poult de soie. The skirt was trimmed with two narrow pinked flounces of blue silk, headed by rows of blue ribbon velvet, the waist high and plain, with short sleeves trimmed to match the skirt. The overskirt, trimmed to match, had a plain Gabrielle front buttoned all the way down, with the back arranged in a new and stylish manner. It was looped under Louis XIII. bows of blue gros grain ribbon. In the set of Lancers, next the Prince, was a beautiful girl, whose dress of delicate, rose-colored poult de soie was trimmed with side plaitings of the same, confined by puffings of white tulle, strapped with black velvet bands, black Chantilly lace and rose-colored fringe. The skirt was a long, full train, bordered with a trimming like that in front, the double revers at the sides producing the effect of a *manteau de cour*, and the trimming arrayed across the front to simulate a round apron. From underneath the *revers* at the back proceeded a long, full overskirt, trimmed to correspond, which was gracefully looped under a shorter one, in the style of a basque, completed by a handsome fan bow of silk and tulle set up against the corsage. The low courage was pointed head and front, the lower edge finished with a row of black lace, and the puffing arranged around the neck to simulate a bertha. Full puffed sleeves of tulle fell from underneath a plaiting of silk. Dressy coiffure, ornamented with sprays of eglantine, set off the toilet and the bewitching wearer to the best advantage.

Emerging from the ladies' room was a charming toilet, arranged with a dress of light blue silk, worn under an overdress of fine white silk grenadine. The skirt of the dress was bordered with a deep box-plaited flounce, gradually deepening towards the front, forming a deep garniture across the apron. The heading was composed of a puffing of grenadine confined by straps of blue silk, surmounted by a standing row of white blonde. The lower overskirt was very long and full, apron front and looped high on the sides. Over this was a shorter one looped in the middle of the back, and extending only from the sides. A broad sash of gros grain ribbon was fastened on the left shoulder, and was carried across to the right side, and there tied in a full bow, with ends below the waist. The corsage was decollette, and the sleeves short and puffed.

A rich black velvet robe over a ciel blue flounced overskirt, with artistically arranged floral ornaments, powdered coiffure priceless necklace of pearl stick and ciel blue mounting, set off the charms of a matronly blonde who promenaded the boxes leaning on the arm of a bespangled general of militia.

War With Wild Beasts.

In this country, where ferocious quadrupeds are almost unknown, it is difficult indeed to realize rka ble statistic contained in a very singular report which has been recently issued by the Gazette of India upon the number of deaths from the attacks of wild beasts in that country. This extraordinary record shows that in the war between men and wild beasts the men have, to a great extent, not only the worst of the contest, but the beasts follow up their victory until a man-eating tiger creates such terror in a district that "whole villages are depopulated, public roads and thoroughfares are rendered literally unapproachable by human beings even in broad daylight, and thousands of acres of once cultivated land are entirely deserted and consigned to the growth of vegetation to offer in their turn safe coverts to these noxious animals." The government, of course, has not been idle. Various means have been devised to mitigate the pest, but with comparatively little success, as the figures we are about to quote will prove. The aggregate number of deaths by the onslaught of wild beasts throughout the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Northwestern Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, Courg, Hyderabad and British Burmah, for three years, amounts to 12,554. The deaths from snake bite over the same area come up to 25,664. So that from both causes there is a huge total of mortality scoring 38,218 persons who have come to a violent or lingering end in what to us seems a strange and horrible way.

It is stated that the natives are not courageous enough to battle determinedly and effectively against their quadruped enemies. It is only the odd Englishman who can protect them, and to whom a village, tiger-ridden, so to speak, will appeal to be rid of their oppressor, who, very much like the dragon of old, must be fed on man meat, and helps himself to the fare almost whenever he feels the stimulus of appetite. The natives are cowardly enough to fly in large numbers from the district in which even one of these ferocious beasts happens to be abroad. The Bombay Gazette says: "We are repeatedly having brought under notice the fact of a tiger coming down on a village and carrying off one after another of the inhabitants." This is almost as insecure a state of things as exists in those villages in South Carolina in which habeas corpus has been suspended.

It is said in the paper from which these facts are obtained that the mortality "could be very largely reduced by the extirpation of the animals in the neighborhood of human habitations." The remark carries with it an over obvious truth. The tiger is the difficulty, and how to abolish or destroy him is the problem to be taken in hand. The government advise the people to kill him, which is not such a bad plan if there were less risk and inconvenience in carrying it out.

In 1808 Captain Rogers produced a scheme for the destruction of wild beasts, consisting of a spring gun contrivance, which was to be laid in the path or near the haunts of the animals. But it turned out that the tigers avoided the trap, and the domestic bullocks and other tame beasts did not, so that Captain Roger's notion after a time became unpopular. The same gentleman attempted to organize regular bands of shikarees, or hunters with jemadars over them, and a supply of guns and ammunition. It appeared, however, that the pay was not sufficient to attract the best men, or at least it was so regulated as to give dissatisfaction, and at present the whole question, both as to the destruction of snakes and wild beasts, appears to be in an unsettled condition.

As to the nature of the pain and fright which must seize the victim who is dragged down to be the prey of the tiger, or who is wounded by the deadly fangs of the coora serpent, Dr. Livingstone has told us. When a lion seizes him the shake which the creature gave him, like that which a cat gives to a mouse, seemed to kill within him the very sense of danger or fear so that he remained passive, though not unconcious, in its grasp; but, on the other hand, we have only to glance into the stories of the Indian hunters, to find tales of the swoop of the tiger on a native, and then the plunge with the shrieking quarry into the forest, which gives the most convincing proof that not to every one does death in this dreadful manner come as calmly as it seemed to be approaching Dr. Livingstone.

Life of an Actress—A Sad Story.

Miss Annie Glover was born in Glasgow, Scotland, became an actress, and was left a fortune of eighty thousand dollars, with which she came to this country, and married a man named Barry, who squandered all her money. She obtained a divorce from her husband, and afterward performed at most of the Western theaters. She was induced to remarry her former husband, but was forced to leave him a second time. At the time of the great fire at Chicago she was burned out and wandered through the streets half clad and penniless. During the prevalence of the conflagration, she caught a severe cold and was subsequently taken by a friend almost as poor to St. Louis, where, on the 22d ult., she died, aged only twenty-four years, and her body consigned to the grave at the public expense.

EX-CONGRESSMAN E. K. SMART, of Camden, Me., has been pronounced hopelessly insane by the Superintendent of the asylum at Augusta, and has been removed to his home.

THE BLESSING OF TO-DAY.

Strange, we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced birds had flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake the white down in the air.

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away
Never blossomed of such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the ills from our way.

THE HERO OF SUMTER.

Funeral of General Robert Anderson at Nice.

(From Il Pensiero di Nizza of Oct. 31.)

The noble simplicity of the funeral of Mr. Anderson, the American General, which took place last Saturday, furnishes a valuable lesson to us. Fife and drum preceded the mourning concourse, because these two warlike musical instruments were the ones which marshaled Americans to victory or death in their long struggle with the English, to drive them from their country and establish their independence. There was no funeral drapery around the coffin, because Americans do not consider death as a calamity, but as a law of nature, as the repose of life, just as night is the repose of day. There was no hearse, because Americans desire their remains to be borne to the grave by their own countrymen. There were no torches lighted, because Americans consider this ceremony as a pure matter of business. The great light of day is enough for them, as they consider it the emblem of the soul's life after death. The coffin was covered with their national flag, because Americans who were proud to honor it in their lifetime, have the privilege to envelope themselves in it when carried to the grave. There was no display of ribbons, decorations, or medals of honor, because Americans live and die for their country, not for showy distinctions, but as a matter of duty; they know no other distinctions save virtue and patriotism. The uniforms of officers and soldiers were simple and decorous; their silent and grave bearing exhibited their respect and regret for the honored dead, and his family; the mourning was not affected, and one might see that sorrow was in their hearts. They were true citizens, accompanying to his eternal abode their worthy fellow-countryman, Gen. Anderson. Spectators were penetrated with a feeling of religious sympathy. What a contrast between this funeral and those of the great European personages who have died at Nice! Immense processions were on those occasions composed almost of hirelings, compelled to be present. Those who attended the funeral of Gen. Anderson will not readily have the remembrance of that ceremony effaced from their memories.

A Hot Locality.

Hon. James Brooks writes from Shanghai:

Upon the whole, the place is a model place, save and except that sun—that red-hot, fiery, furious sun—that only a two-story pitch hat, a double umbrella and goggles enable you to live under, with white sheet on, in white linen only, and no shirt, nearly as Japanese and as Chinese as possible, under European discipline, which has established the unnatural law that clothes in hot climates are indispensable. By the way, what is the matter with these suns? There is not a hot place in the United States, from New Orleans to the Geysers in California, where the thermometer makes nothing of running up to 118, when a straw hat, under that sun, is not endurable; while here you would soon run mad, in a straw hat, under the same sun. The sun is the Caucasian's mortal enemy here, while the Mongolian (has he a thicker pate?) needs no hat, seldom has a hat; nay, on the contrary, with shaven head, accepts harmlessly the full blaze of the noonday sun. The atmosphere here must make these Eastern suns so much hotter than our Western suns, under the same indications of the thermometer. The very reflection of them, sometimes, gives the Caucasian the heat appoplexy, and almost instant death. I was constantly threatened with it in July, though never venturing out of doors till the sun was setting, or before it was much risen in the morning. This very reflection of the sun, however, which I have seldom faced, has almost made a yellow man of me, and I expect, hereafter, to stand high with my colored brethern.

Dyspepsia.

If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia, he must give his stomach and brain less to do. It will be of no service for him to follow any particular regime—to live on chaff-bread or any such stuff—to weigh his bread, etc., so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that have proper rest, and the stomach will perform its functions. But if he pass fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting room, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he put nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home. Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit, and your mind absorbed in casting up interest accounts. Never abridge the usual hours of sleep. Take more or less exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of what you please, provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagrees with you, however, never touch it or look at it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread or oat-meal porridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious food is essential to the mind as well as the body. Above all, banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any treatises on dyspepsia, domestic medicine, etc., put them directly into the fire. If you are constantly talking and thinking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Endeavor to forget that you have a stomach. Keep a clear conscience; live temperately, regularly, cleanly; be industrious, too, but be temperate.—Appleton's Journal.

THE marriage of our Spanish Minister, General Sickles, to Miss Creach, in Madrid, last Tuesday, should not be overlooked among the important events of the day. Mr. Sickles' former marriage was a mistake, and for the good of the country it is to be hoped that this *Creach*-ure will bring him more happiness than the other one whom he foisted upon good society. As a married man Mr. Sickles has been a great failure.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How Brother Harlan's Friend was Snubbed by One of Grant's Cabinet.

(Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

A certain clergyman, who is known as much for the great dignitaries who pay him pew-rents as for his strong inclination to be elected one of the Board of Methodist Bishops, and who, once upon a time, even attempted, with his single arm, Samson-like, to put the whole of Mormonism to flight—this benignant and fashionable orator conceived that, being next to the Government's car he might put some of the brethren in office just after Grant's inauguration. Report relates that in this he was successfull and that clerks, postmasters, revenue assesors, and what not, tumbled down as the prizes of his solicitation—each nomination secured by the statement that so and so "is a great power in our church; in fact our eloquent brother got to be around the departments what is popularly called a nuisance.

He acted as to offices on the revival principle, that while there was one sinner who might be brought in, the effort should not be given up. One such appointment that he solicited at the office of the Postmaster General was refused on general grounds of competence, fitness, and even character. As much was repeatedly said to this indomitable Gospeller, but, being possessed of great assurance and not apt to take the hint unless it was given with violence, he sought again and again to circumvent the official, and force the appointment. Being a clergyman, he of course had access to the households of Cabinet folks as the spiritual adviser and social harmonizer of the ladies.

Observing that the Cabinet Minister in question was very proud of his wife, the idea dawned upon our brother that, if he could only get the paper in favor of his client signed by the Secretary's wife aforesaid, it would be a lucky stroke. He therefore called upon Mrs. ——, stated his case and begged for her signature for the stranger's appointment to an office whereof she probably knew not the value or any of the accompanying relations. A little doubtful but easily persuaded the lady wrote her name among the other signers, all of whom were men, and many wire-pullers, and folks not up to the social grade even of a cabinet officer, not to speak of a clergyman. Armed with this masterly paper our brother proceeded to the Department, blandly solicited the same old favor again, and innocently pointed to the name of the Secretary's wife among the motley list of petitioners.

Our Secretary—who is a Methodist in all but profession, educated at a Methodist college, and a nephew of perhaps the leading Methodist in Maryland—had no sooner seen his wife's name appended to a political request, among such unequal associates, than he crumbled the whole paper in his hand, strode to the grate without a moment's hesitation, and stayed there until the petition was burned in the fire.

"I think it disgraceful," he said, "for any man to go to my house, taking advantage of his holy office, to get my wife's name to a petition like this."

The Secretary appeared, by his heft and breadth of shoulders, to be able to knock his man down; so the candidate for the Bishopric looked once in his face, and beat the most disgraceful retreat that had been seen around that department since the inauguration. I am not able to confirm the rest of the story; but, after his appehension of a good kicking had subsided, the divine worked around in the Methodist Church to see if it was not possible to have the offending Secretary turned out of his place, in order to prove that "our Church is a power."

A Surprise.

An incendiary prayer was made in a Radical camp at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday last. The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"There was a "scene' at the opening of proceedings in the Lower House of the General Assembly this morning. Rev. Mr. Pierce, in the course of his prayer before that body, fervently implored our Heavenly Father to incline the hearts of our people everywhere to support Governor Palmer in his position in the Chicago-Sheridan affair, and that the Governor himself might be strengthened and fortified by Divine Grace to a steadfast adherence to his resolve to vindicate the law at all hazards, to the end that our sacred institutions might be preserved, and the principles of liberty survive forever. A declaration of Democratic ideas not often heard from the pulpit in these 'latter days,' when Radicalism is fulminated from the sacred desk with as much fervor as the truths of the Gospel. Much less are such sentiments apt to escape the lips of ministers when addressing a Radical political body, like that of the Legislature of Illinois. The new departure, therefore, of the Reverend gentleman above named, as may well be expected, caused a "weepin and a wailin" and gnashin" of teeth" among those members who have taken sides with General Sheridan in the Chicago affair. The squirming was painful to witness, but there was no relief at hand, and Brother Pierce continued to lay it on thick and fast.

"The Democratic members greatly enjoyed the prayer, and I have already heard of a number who are going to join Brother Pierce's Church."

Charles O'Conor on the Political Trials in South Carolina.

S. P. Hamilton, attorney at law, Chester S. C., writes to the Columbia, (S. C.) *Phœnix* to say:

"When the military arrests commenced in the County of York, I wrote Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New York, to ascertain whether or not it was possible to secure his valuable services to defend those unfortunate men confined in jail. It was stated in my letter, among other things, that it was well known that many, if not a majority, of those incarcerated were entirely innocent of offense against the law, and that his great abilities would be mainly invoked to shield such from an improper conviction. I also said that any compensation in reason would be at once subscribed, to obtain his attendance at the trials. I have taken the liberty, without his sanction to publish his short reply."

Mr. O'Conor's letter, dated from the Attorney General's office, New York, Oct., 31st., is as follows:

"*My Dear Sir:* One man cannot do everything and be everywhere. God knows I mourn over the calamities and oppressions your people are suffering, and look with inexpressible grief at the woes which threaten them in the proximate future. But I cannot aid you; nor do I know any one in this region who is both able and willing to do so.

I could wish that when any man thinks of soliciting my action in a matter of this sort he would not offer pecuniary compensation. But I do not reproach you. Men as good and earnest as I can pretend to be are, of course, compelled to accept such rewards. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

CHAS. O'CONOR.

A MISSOURIAN, treed by a bear, caused the beast to desist from chewing his left leg off by sprinkling salt in his eyes.

MEMORIES OF THE HEART.

We may shred the moss veil from the rose,
The blossom from the spray;
The bloom that pearls the luscious grape
A touch will brush away,
The vine may loosen from the tree
If clung to once so fair;
But the heart will keep its memories
Till life itself be past.

The gold must die from sunset skies,
The purple from far hills,
The foam flowers fade from opal waves,
Drouth hush the babbling rills;
The earth grow cold and passionless
Beath winter's bitter blast;
But the heart will keep its memories
Till life itself be past.

The flush will fade from cheek and brow,
The sweet smile wane and die
The freshness leave the coral lip,
Tears dim the brightest eye.
Youth, beauty, hope and happiness,
E'en love may die at last,
But the heart will keep its memories
Till life itself be past.

VARIETIES.

"VENDOME COLUMN" and "Ashes of Paris" are the latest novelties in colors.

IT is complained that people go to the opera in full dress in New Orleans, and there eat peanuts.

THE son of the great novelist has dropped the Jr., from his name, and is now "Charles Dickens."

"CONTRACTED a severe and lasting cold" is the latest California euphemism for dead.

AN Indiana editor says: "We leave tomorrow for the county hog show, and hope to take the prize."

The clergymen throughout the country have, according to official figures, christened 917 new born Alexises during the past few months.

AN exchange wonders "if a lady will ever be President." Let us have a gentleman again before we try the experiment"—Sacramento Reporter.

A TERRE HAUTE physician advocates the use of salt instead of hard water as a beverage, claiming that the lime with which the latter is impregnated causes premature gray hair and baldness.

A SPRIGHTLY negress of Selma has educated herself to skip the rope without spilling a pail of slops which she balances on her head. Strange to say, her services are not in demand for general housework.

A GENTLEMAN having just lost his wife visited a friend, and being asked how long he would remain in town; answered: "Oh, for about a fortnight—long enough to spend the honeymoon of my widowhood.

THREE young ladies went down to the central shaft of the Hoosac tunnel, which reaches 1,031 feet below the surface, last week, being the first of their sex to make the descent. They were treated to an explosion of nitro-glycerine, which scared them nearly out of their wits.

THE testimony of four doctors, to the effect that Lieut. Gov. Dunn died of the congestion of the brain, was necessary to disabuse the New Orleans mind of the impression that Wartmouth poisoned him.

The Illinois Legislature proposes to place women on an absolute equality with men as regards all things "except bearing arms and holding office;" but the ladies insist that baring arms is one of their most cherished social privileges.

MARRIAGE is come to be looked upon as such a temporary arrangement in Indiana that justices' fees for the ceremony have been reduced to twenty-five cents for steady customers.

AT the marriage of an elderly female lately in church, the organist played the well-known hymn beginning,

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

On the entrance of the bridal party.

A PRETTY, rich young widow was regarding herself lately in a mirror in her chamber, while for the first time trying on her widow's cap.—"Behold," she exclaimed "the real cap of liberty."

THE latest style of bridal head-dress is a wreath composed of small white ostrich tips. The bridal veil is trimmed with vines of the lilies of the valley and jessamines.

A scheme is afloat amongst very influential Swedish proprietors, including Prince Oscar, to utilize the larch forests of the country in a new fashion by manufacturing paper out of timber. Machinery for the purpose has lately been procured in England.

OUR poet was leaning pensively on his umbrella, the other day, when a friend asked him if he remembered Bryant's beautiful lines on Autumn. "Yes," he remarked. "they go thusly: The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; when it's too warm for whisky skins, and too cool for lager beer."

SAYS the New York Mail: "The definition of 'wedding' in the fashionable vocabulary means a grand crisis of clothes; 'bride,' a peg on which finery of all kinds is hung; 'bridegroom,' a sober black object following the bride, of no account in particular, and yet without whom there would be no fuss, and the fun could not go on."

THE ceremony of tying the marriage knot is much simplified in Indiana, as the following will show:—"What is your name sir?" "Matty." "What is your name, Miss?" "Polly." "Matty, do you love Polly?" "Well, I reckon." "Well, then,

"I pronounce you man and wife
All the days of your life."

A LOVER consulted a lawyer about carrying of an heiress. "You must not carry her off," said the lawyer, "but she can carry you off. Let her mount a horse and hold the reins and whip, and then you get up behind her, and let her run away with you, and you'll be safe." The next morning the lawyer found that his daughter had run away with the said young man in the aforesaid manner.

OUR Cincinnati exchanges tell the story of a very stout old lady who rides a good deal in the street cars of that city, and for whom, no matter how crowded they may be, the passengers always find a seat. Now it is not every old lady for whom a comfortably seated passenger will discommode himself, but this old lady's persuasiveness never fails. Her method is to bustle in and to prepare to sit down on the passenger's laps. The hint is enough.

ONE side of a house at Dighton, Mass., has just been reshingled for the first time since the house was built seventy-seven years ago. A large part of the old shingles are but little worn. They are of southern cedar, and the nails were all made by hand. The west side of the roof, which is less exposed to storms, will apparently last many years longer.

IN Rockland county, N. Y., lately a jury, after being detained nearly a whole day without coming to an agreement, were discharged by the court. Subsequently the following, signed by ten members of the jury, was presented to the court: "We, the jurors in the above trial, hereby petition this honorable court to order the name of——out of the jury box for the following reasons: In our opinion he is the most stubborn and contrary man that the Almighty ever made, and is not fit to sit as a juror in any case. He was never known to agree to any question of law with either judge or juror."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE LESSON OF TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Our Radical cotemporaries are plethoric with reasons whereby to account for the signal defeat of Mr. MORGAN the Ring candidate for Mayor, and the election of his Democratic competitor, Hon. JAMES BLACKMORE. But in the extreme fullness of their reasons, through ignorance to design they omit the true one, namely; that the people have fully made up their minds to put down political corruption.

Our cotemporaries, especially the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, growl savagely at the people, and charge them with treason, because they rose to the dignity of independent sovereignty, and voted their own sentiments, and refused to accept the hitherto inexorable dictation of the self-constituted party masters. Those men who were so completely submerged at the polls on Tuesday, gnash their teeth and threaten the independent voters at future elections.

The *Gazette* declares that the result is attributable to "the Republican party shamefully failing to discharge its duty," and says in its snarling way: "We hope no day of reckoning will come;" and then by way of a clincher it declares, "We shall see." Of course, the Ring and its organs and agents will wait and see. They will lie in wait to take their revenge upon any man whom they suspect of having contributed to the overthrow of the Ring, if they ever come before the people for office. The wrigling fragments of the Ring have already determined upon this, and they only wait to get the opportunity to wreak their revenge upon the men who would not submit to the arregant dictation of a selfish clique. Let the independent voters of this city bear in mind the fact that "a day of reckoning" has been agreed upon, the victims selected and the political assassins of the Ring are already being instructed in their parts.

The *Commercial*—the unfortunate weathercock that turns the way the wind does not blow—discourses in this peculiar strain over the demolition of the Radical City Ring:

Many who denounced us loudly a year ago for advocating a Reform Republican ticket, composed of the best men in the county, because it had not the sanction of a regular nomination, now, at the very threshold of the Presidential campaign, bolt the regular ticket, and go openly for a Democrat, a life long Democrat, for the highest office in the city. We never once advised anybody to vote for a Democrat.

It is unfortunate that the *Commercial* is always on the losing side. A year ago it was for Reform—at least it sets up that claim for itself—but a few weeks ago it deserted Reform, and went over bodily to the very men whom it denounced a year ago. How does it stand as a matter of principle with the *Commercial* occupying such antipodal positions within the short period of one year? Our cotemporary is now and then given to theological disquisitions, and it would be well for it to dilate upon the fact that faith to be triumphant must be steadfast—that it is not a mushroom to be sown and harvested in twenty-four hours, and that the final reward comes to him who is firm and unyielding to the end. The fruits of political reform were too slow in ripening for our cotemporary's palate, and he struck his flag to the flesh pots of Egypt. He awoke yesterday to find them filled with a very unsavory mess, and discovered that his house was built on the wrong side of the political Jordan.

The *Commercial* closed its lugubrious reflections upon the result of the city election with this final wailing growl:

Had the Republican press of the city done its duty, the result would have been different, and we would not now be under the humiliation or a defeat caused by Republican defection. The only steady, earnest, consistent support of the whole ticket came from this journal.

We shall not deny to our cotemporary any of the doubtful honor to which he lays claim. He certainly fulfilled all the requirements of a true and loyal Ring organ. There was no personal abuse or villification of the Reform candidates, possible of invention, that it did not cram into its columns in nauseating quantities. It tried to strike down the character of JULIUS F. STARK, a young man of the highest integrity, without cause, for no other reason than that his friends saw fit to mention him for an office of honor and trust, to fill which he was every way qualified. Although Mr. STARK was not elected, the very flattering vote he received, is the most fitting rebuke of the *Commercial's* mendacity.

While Mr. STARK submitted himself upon his own merits, and made no special effort to be elected, his opponent was backed by some of the shrewdest workers in the State, and helped along by his powerful connections, and finally the knife had to be applied to MORGAN'S throat to save MAGEE from defeat. The result shows that the *Commercial's* "devotion" and "earnest" work for the party, and its unmitigated assaults upon the character of Mr. STARK, did not crush that gentlemen, but on the contrary he has the proud consciousness of knowing that he stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

THE Wilmington, Delaware, *Advertiser* declares its preference for THOMAS A. SCOTT for President.

THE Omaha (Nebraska) *Herald*, the principal Democratic paper in that young and flourishing State of the North-west, is for THOMAS A. SCOTT as the most available Democratic candidate for President of the United States. The ball is rolling on.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Before the Election.

All should contribute whatever efforts they can to obtain so desirable a result, and save themselves the mortification and disgrace of seeing the Republican party dethroned in its very citidel.—*Commercial.*

The party must work. There must be no apathy or staying at home, otherwise the telegraph may have on Tuesday night to flash the intelligence over the country that Pittsburgh, the great strong-hold of Republicanism, has been captured by the enemy and that the city which snubbed "A. J." has elected a Democratic Mayor. —*Dispatch.*

THE POST is given to sarcasm. Yesterday it said "Mr. Blackmore will be elected, and the character of our city, for years to come, will be settled next Tuesday." Yes, neighbor, effectually settled if the Democracy triumph as you anticipate—*Gazette.*

As this paper is not a party organ it is not a subject we feel especially called upon to consider, but a hint from an independent source may not be thrown away, and it is worth while for those Republicans who contemplate abandoning the candidate of their Convention, to consider where such a course will finally lead them and their party.—*Chronicle.*

OUR NEIGHBORS.

After the Election.

[From the New Ring Organ, the Commercial.]

It is useless at this time to go into an extended examination of the various causes which have resulted in an event which will place the executive administration of the city government in Democratic hands for three years to come. We regret the result and hope that those Republicans who have contributed to it will not have occasion to regret it bitterly and unavailingly, as we fear they will before a year passes. Many who denounced us bitterly a year ago for advocating a Reform Republican ticket, composed of the best men in the county, because it had not the sanction of a regular nomination, now at the very threshold of a Presidential campaign, bolt the regular ticket and go openly for a Democrat, a life long Democrat for the highest office in the city. We never once advised anybody to vote for a Democrat. * * * * * *

Had the Republican press of the city done its duty, the result would have been different, and we would not now be under the humiliation of a defeat caused by Republican defection. The only steady, earnest, consistent support of the whole ticket came from this journal.

[From the Gazette.]

THE RESULT.

The municipal contest is over, and the full returns will be found in our local columns. Our whole ticket is elected with the exception of our candidate for Mayor, who was defeated by the Republican party shamefully failing to discharge its duty.

If Republicans can afford to sacrifice their party in this way, we can. We hope no day of reckoning will come. We shall see. At some other time we may, or may not, refer to the causes of the inglorious defeat which Republicans have brought upon themselves in this single case by their gross dereliction of duty.

[From the Dispatch.]

In a city where, with an acceptable candidate, the Republican majority could not have been less than eighteen hundred, a Democrat is elected by a majority of some fourteen hundred; the Mayor's office is given over to the opposition for the next three years, and all the effects of what should have been a sweeping Republican victory lost to the party.

We now submit a plain proposition to whom it may concern. If everything the *Commercial* advocates fails—will it prove a particularly paying speculation to make it a representative organ? May it not spread its ruinous influence even wider? If Dickey, "Reform," Dilworth and Morgan could not endure its favor, may not others suffer, should it continue to smile upon them? In view of the result yesterday, we pity the *Gazette*. It would have done itself credit to have maintained a quiet dignity, or by spending its force in behalf of the other candidates. Verily, political consistency is best in the long run.

We sincerely congratulate the party on the general success of the election. We regard the Treasurer and Controller's the most important offices to be filled. The Mayor will be under the control, in many respects, of Councils. The Republicans have carried two important city offices and will have a large majority in Councils. With these things true, there is no need of deep sorrow. The lesson of even partial defeat is so palpable that it is more a benefit than an injury. The Democracy are not triumphant. The election was entirely controlled by Republicans, and the result is as really a Republican triumph as though they had chosen to elect Mr. Morgan Mayor.

The *Commercial* thought it particularly bright to publish a list of fines remitted by Blackmore while he was Mayor. Nothing contributed more decidedly to Morgan's defeat. The *Commercial* always was a back-acting piece of ordnance.

[From the Chronicle.]

The fact is that a variety of causes contributed to Mr. Morgan's defeat, amongst which may be reckoned the dissatisfaction of Republicans with the conduct of the primary meetings, the great personal popularity of Mr. Blackmore, and in all probability some trading in order to carry Mr. Magee successfully through.

THE Chicago *Republican* also wants to see WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT made President. "Being a poet, he could send down his annual messages in rhyme, devoting one clause to San Domingo, and another to the reduction of the Debt, and could write his own campaign songs. Thanks to bran bread, he has lived so long that most of his relations are dead. He never was a tanner. In every respect he is superior to Mr. GRANT as a fashionable candidate."

ANTI-RING ROOSTER.

THE RING DEFEATED.

We take a special pleasure this morning in announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that the unscrupulous Ring which has so long ruled the city with a rod of iron is totally overthrown, and the honest voters have triumphed in favor of Reform and good government.

All honor to the men who have so nobly done their duty, and put down a partisan clique that have hitherto hesitated at nothing, and by their unscrupulous conduct succeeded in controlling the election! Their day has passed! Their power is broken, and there is a more hopeful promise for the future!

Now that the Ring has been so signally broken here, it is to be hoped that the great work of Reform will go on in other localities, and ultimately sweep corrupt political Rings out of existence in every portion of the country, and once more restore the people to their true sovereignty, and make their voice potent in the control of public affairs—compelling men in official positions to heed the public voice, and not set themselves up as autocrats, defying the people and using the powers confided to the keeping for their own personal and selfish uses.

This good and grand work of reformation is not going to stop in Pittsburgh. If here, where the Ring has been so all-powerful, it can be so completely overthrown, there is not a single community between the two oceans, or from the Lakes to the Gulf that need longer submit to corrupt party dictation, if the people will their own freedom from the slavish chains that have been placed upon their limbs because they were too confiding.

The magnificent work at the polls yesterday, is not claimed as a Democratic victory, in a party sense. It is a triumph of the *People* over the *Ring*—a victory of *Honesty* over *Corruption*, and just such a result as might be expected when a party becomes so insolently arrogant as to lay violent hands upon all men who claimed recognition for the public voice. This partisan clique which yesterday received its everlasting quietus, two months ago boldly throttled the choice of the Republican party, and undertook to cram an unfit man down the peoples' throat, openly boasting that MORGAN *should* be elected, it mattered not how the people protested or how they voted.

The respectable men of the Republican party could not and would not support such a farce upon public decency, and the result of yesterday's election shows that they are able to rise above party, and crush partisan corruption and tyranny.

The Reform Germans felt the stings and insults heaped upon them by the rejection of Dr. GROSS by a system of frauds, and the persistent manner in which all men of the German nationality has been slighted—not only slighted but absolutely insulted, which led them to cut loose from party leaders, and testify their disgust by voting down the men who have misused them without cause. These men—independent Republicans—German Reformers, and honest, respectable Republican voters and representative business men, uniting with the Democratic voters, brought about the result of yesterday, and it is a victory of the *People* over a *Ring*, achieved by the union of good men of both parties battling against a common enemy—Party Corruption. Now that the City Hall Ring is overthrown, let us have a full blaze of light thrown upon *all* of its transactions.

THE action of Speaker BLAINE in declaring Mr. BECK'S resolution out of order, in which the President was called upon to inform the House under what law he had violated the Constitution of the United States and the State of South Carolina, by declaring martial law, shows that the leaders of the administration fear a ventilation of the matter. The time for distorted electioneering reports to Congress has now passed. If martial law is to be set up and maintained in a time of peace, the people want to know why it is done and will not be satisfied with electioneering documents. If the friends of the administration fear to lay the matter before the country it will only open the eyes of the public to the wrongs contemplated by unscrupulous partisans.

THE MESSAGE.

Well, the usual formality of sending an annual message from the Executive Mansion to Congress has been gone through with. Whether the country has profited by the formality, is a matter of extreme doubt. A ream of blank paper transmitted to the clerk's desks of the two houses of Congress, would have been quite as fruitful of good results, as the weak, watery, and practically meaningless document called the President's Message, given in full in our edition of yesterday.

With a country suffering from the direst evils of political mismanagement and overburdening taxation alike, the President talks like a mere machine, without uttering a single sentence that gives promise of future good results. Presidential Messages of late have grown to be rather tame affairs, but this last one of U. S. GRANT'S touches the acme of political and personal weakness, and stamps the administration as the most dangerous because it is infinitely the weakest one that was ever in power.

But its very weakness in anything good, constitutes its terrible and dangerous strength in all that is evil. President GRANT, in discussing the subject of the so-called Southern Ku Klux, makes the pretence that in the execution of the bayonet law, he reluctantly performs a duty which is disagreeable to him. It is a fact well known to all intelligent men in the country, that after Congress had really defeated the bill by striking out its most odious feature, and those giving the President dictatorial powers for a term covering the Presidential campaign, in which he himself was a candidate for re-election, that he entered the arena, and by using the powers by which he had surrounded himself, forced the Republican members to reconsider their action, and pass one of the most odious, anti-Republican and dangerous laws that could be conceived of—a law, which by its very terms, gave the then President the opportunity to turn the natural disorders of society to political account and assist in his own election. He has confounded the innocent and guilty together, and because of the violence of a few law breakers in various Southern communities, who also have counterparts in Northern communities, he puts whole sections under military rule, depriving all men of their natural and guaranteed rights.

That the people of the Southern States are most shamefully misgoverned, no man will dispute who has any regard for the truth. These Southern State officers who are distinguished for their disregard of the property, personal and political rights of the people, are the political associates of the President. Some of the States have been robbed by these men until they are absolutely bankrupt. President GRANT cannot close his eyes to the existence of the wholesale robbery of Southern States, by Northern adventurers, who would not be trusted with office or power in the North, but who taking advantage of the unsettled condition of the South at the close of the war, obtained power, and by their infamous conduct keep a large portion of the country in a state of turmoil to the detriment of the whole, and to the imminent danger of the safety and perpetuity of our political institutions themselves.

Against this evil the President has nothing to say. While he revamps the stale stories of the Ku Klux Investigating Committee, to give it the air of respectability, he closes his eyes to the infamous corruptions of the State government of South Carolina, and the unheard of peculations of Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, which are enough to disorganize and demoralize any community. In short, the President in his message shows a disposition—nay a determination—to shield his political associates in the South, by unduly magnifying the Ku Klux, or the acts of a comparatively few lawless characters, who are not even remotely prompted by political motives. A man who will commit a murder for money, or for private vengeance, does not stop to catechise his victim as to his political belief.

Every good citizen, in the North and South alike, desires the peace of community, and the punishment of wrong doers. But there is a proper way of bringing the guilty to justice, and one by which the innocent shall not suffer even a greater punishment than those who are guilty of crimes. The Ku Klux policy of the President will do more to promote disorder than it will to restore harmony. His remedy, is no better, if, indeed, it is not worse than the disease, and the two in conjunction will work irreparable injury. While he has nothing to say against the officers of a State that rob the people of twenty or thirty millions of dollars, and gives them the worst possible sort of a government, he will not help matters by leveling military proclamations against an occasional band of midnight marauders. If the Governor can steal a million and remain high in the esteem and councils of his political associates, what is to hinder the depraved marauder from trying his hand at robbery or something else?

The President felicitates himself and the country that his Ku Klux policy is resulting in much good. We fail to find anything in his message or AKERMAN'S report to justify this assertion. Under his proclamation, thousands of men were arrested. Not one, so far has been tried and convicted, and *suspicion of guilt* is only strong enough against one hundred and fifty to warrant their military captors in holding them for trial. GRANT professes to be surprised that men should flee from military rule, and playing the part of a judge, says that they are guilty, because they fled from the presence of AKERMAN'S dragoons. On the contrary, it was perfectly natural that they should flee. There was no law to which they could appeal for protection against military arrest, because all law was suspended. Every man who opposed the administration and the Radical party was proclaimed a Ku Klux and his arrest authorized. Having no knowledge of what punishment was to follow arrest, and having no judicial tribunal to appeal to for relief and protection, it was perfectly natural that they should seek safety in flight.

On the subject of a general amnesty, the President betrays the same lack of judgment and the same partisan bigotry, as he exhibits in that part of his message which relates to the Ku Klux. While professing to claim that it would be advantageous to introduce general amnesty, and recommends it to the careful consideration of Congress, he follows the semi-recommendation up with the following partisan statement:

The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all truly patriotic citizens would like to see. A series of ostracisms for opinion's sake, of personal violence, of threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertainee by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Either through ignorance or deliberation, the President makes a false statement in this—or at least such a statement as is calculated to create a false impression and defeat general amnesty. The great complaint that the people of the South make is that Northern adventurers have seized upon the State governments of the South, and instead of administering them for the benefit of the people, use them for purposes of self aggrandizement, That they should be opposed to this class of emigrants is perfectly natural. It is well established fact that men who have gone South, not to profit by other people's calamities and amass fortunes out of offices, but to develop the country and build it up, are well received and heartily welcomed. The very evils which the President cites will be removed by a general amnesty, and aggravated by continuing a policy of proscription.

On the subject of the public burdens, the President seems to be totally void of either a policy or fixed ideas. He indulges in the same general platitudes that he did a year ago, and the next year of his administration will clearly be as fruitless of good results as the past one. The people will continue to be taxed to the highest point of endurance, and flattered with cunningly arrayed figures and flattering prospects of something better in the future. But until there is an entire change in the financial policy of the administration the same evils and the same burdens will continue.

The various other recommendations of his message are as vague and void of practicability as those that we have noted, and hardly worthy the notice that they will receive from time to time in the future, a review of which at this moment would extend this article over too much space.

It is not what President GRANT has proposed or referred to in his message, but the important matters of National concern and interest that he has omitted, that makes his message remarkable at this time. It gives no promise of a change from the suicidal and dangerous policy of his administration in the past. He has not cut loose from the demagogues of his party, but declares his devotion to their schemes of oppression and final imperialism. MORTON and MURPHY and that class of men are taken into his confidence, and SCHURZ and TRUMBULL and the enlightened statesmen of the Republican party are placed in the background. The only good that seems likely to result from this, is that it will convince the large number of Conservative Republicans, of the absolute necessity of defeating ULYSSES S. GRANT in 1872.

THE new Ring organ the *Commercial*, says it was the only paper that gave the Ring nominees a "steady, earnest and consistent support." Well it must admit that its support didn't amount to much.

THE *Dispatch* in one column says the Democracy are not triumphant and that the election is "really a Republican triumph." In another it declares a Democrat is elected Mayor by a majority of some fourteen hundred: and that "the Mayor's office is given over to the opposition for the next three years" etc. Now how is it?

JOHN W. GEARY, President of the Union League of the United States under the frank of Congressman VAN WYCK, notifies the faithful that there will be a National Convention of the League held in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., for the purpose of considering such matters of importance as may come before it. Does this mean an organized opposition to GRANT'S re-nomination? GEARY don't train on GRANT'S crowd very much, and a Convention in his interest does not bode much good for the present taker.

A BREAK is reported in the South Carolina Ring. A dispatch from Columbia says:

The bond muddle in this State has assumed a new phase, which promises to bring out interesting developments. Cardozo, the Secretary of State, has custody of all bonds, and has usually given them to Parker, the State Treasurer, on demand. To-day Parker sent in an order for an additional number of bonds, on which he proposed to borrow money to pay legislative expenses. Cardozo refused to send the bonds, and employed counsel to test the question before the Supreme Court of the State. Parker insists that the Secretary of State is bound to deliver bonds on his order without inquiry for what purpose they are to be used, and Cordozo claims the right to watch the interests of the State, and refuses to give them up, saying that the State debt has already been increased too much. The question will go before the Supreme Court and until it has been decided, Cordozo says he will not deliver any more bonds to anybody. The consequence is that there is no money in the State Treasury to pay the members of the Legislature, and it is probable that before many days a number of State officials will find themselves under arrest on charges of corruption and fraud. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, left without making a report.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* prints the following:

SIR: Taking what you have said about Ex-Collector Murphy to be true only in part, it seems to me that President Grant's laudation of so dishonest a creature as you have proved him deserves the contempt of every honest man in the land. By the mass of the party in this section of the country, outside of those who own and edit newspapers under official patronge and dictation, the President's letter accompanying Murphy's resignation is considered a specimen of shameless and defiant approbation of a favorite, in the very face of uncontroverted facts, which would render him an object of suspicion in even the ordinary and private transactions of business; but the President evidently deems him a model of honesty and official worth. God help the poor country whose chief ruler cannot part with thieves, who are displaced by popular clamor, without tears of regret! One might have expected the President, in view of the very general dissatisfaction and distrust, to forbear his compliments. Yours, respectfully,

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1871. OHIO.

THE N. Y. *Post* says:

Secretary Boutwell is accused by the *Tribune* of gross misconduct. It asserts that the five-twenty bonds sent in by the banks of this country are retained in the hands of the Treasury officers, accumulating interest, after the consolidated five per cents are issued, and that the interest is then to be paid over to "the syndicate," which has never had anything to do with these bonds, and has no more right to the interest than any other association in the land. This, if the *Tribune* is correct, is a device to evade the law limiting the expense of negotiating the new loan. We cannot believe that Mr. Boutwell, in whose official integrity we have entire confidence, has been guilty of conniving at such a scheme of public robbery as this. But there are so many rumors and theories abroad concerning the syndicate and its receipts from the Treasury, that a full, unreserved explanation of them must be given to Congress and to the people at once.

IN announcing that it would observe Thanksgiving Day by suspending publication, the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* comforts its readers in the following Job-like style:

Let us maintain a cheerful composure and grateful hearts that affairs are no worse with us than they are. Some old grumbler will ask, how could they be worse? Shut up, you old Turk, and we will tell you. If you were in one of those Northwestern States—with your shops, mills, house, furniture, clothing, provisions, all burned up—half of your family destroyed, and you with your hair singed off—your right arm burned to a crisp—your back in a blister, and lying on the snow without blankets and the mercury thirty degrees below zero, you would be in a worse condition than you are now.

PRESIDENT GRANT and his Secretary of War, will, it is said, ask Congress to increase the army. It is not now large enough for the schemes of the Administration, which look to the bayonet for execution. GRANT'S former electioneering cry, "Let us have peace," is now changed to "Let us have troops."

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says: "We have seen a letter from ex-Governor Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, in which he states that it is simply his intention to hold the position of Senator until he can get a vote on his petition for relief from his disabilities, and if that vote is against him he will promptly resign."

Ex-President Johnson on Fred Grant Sailing on the People's Money.

[Cor. Cin. Commercial.]

"Why sir, as time advances, this little horse-jockey gets worse. He either has no brains at all or else he is lost to all sense of decency—perhaps both. Twenty years ago for a President to have sent his son off to Europe, at Government expense, would have shocked the country like electricity. The principle of the thing, the feeble attempt to ape foreign court customs is damning. What right has Fred. Grant to go to Europe at Government expense any more than you or I? Who is Fred. Grant? The son of a worthless horse-jockey President, educated—no, attempted to be educated—at Government expense, and now sent off on the 'staff' of General Sherman at full pay and mileage. Why, sir, it is a clear and a monstrous violation of law, and that, too, by a man who has sworn to protect the laws. It is deliberate and premeditated stealing from the pockets of the people. Going on the staff of General Sherman! What business has Sherman running off to Europe? Why don't he stay at home and attend to his business, if he has got any, or else resign and go at his own expense? The whole thing is a fraud and a swindle, and illustrates the evil times into which we have fallen.

"It is not enough that the national horse-jockey should have his entire worthless family connections saddled on the Government from A to Z like so many paupers, but his son must draw money from the Treasury to go to Europe on a pleasure trip. Twenty years ago it would have been as much as a President's official head was worth to have attempted it, but now the people quietly submit, close their eyes and mutely allow themselves to be robbed. It's a small matter, but there is a great principle involved. The people have burdens enough to bear without having all of Grant's worthless relatives pensioned upon them."

THE BROKEN RING.

TO ME IT HAS BEEN A PASSION; THE SOLE AMBITION OF MY WHOLE LIFE, AS IT WERE, TO BECOME THE POSSESSOR OF A RED PLANET of WAR HAV

ing learned that it had recently set upon the Potomac and risen upon the Rhine, I packed my carpet bag & started in search of it, at the same time intending to scalp a gentleman named James Blackmore. I need not say to my fellow citizens that I met with the most extraordinay succes on my mission, & found the Rhine a very lively place, especially for a Know Nothing candidate for Mayor. May I'r nev)) er cease to love if I(() didn't find the (((((is ed Planet, ((((and here it is.))))

The whole business of running after the ass-tronomical phenomenon was very jolly, and then the expense was not heavy either. I dont think that it cost more than $1 5,000. And then just think what a nice Red Plan et it is too— cheap at half the money. It cost considerable to haul voters around from one war d to another, but then there w as lots of fun in it after all. But plant ing colonies there is w here the money come to. Talk about cabbages. M out Greeley planting Davis got me licked, he will have toget out of the collector's office sure pop! That fact is settled beyond a doubt!!! Satisfaction!!! ting" beat 'm Jordan am a hard road to travel! But it's not going to be very lonesome over there! More next fall!

Red Planet.

Red Planet Going up Salt River.

VICTORY!

OUR CITY ELECTIONS!

BLACKMORE CARRIES THE DAY.

Intense Excitement—A Large Vote Polled—The Ring Routed—The People Triumphant—Blackmore's Majority 1,390—Magee's 1,214 With One Precinct to Hear From.

Notwithstanding the intensely cold weather of yesterday an unusually full vote was polled, and the result was, as anticipated, the triumphant election of Mr. Jas. Blackmore by a handsome majority, and a popular, telling, and overwhelmning rebuke of Morgan and the Ring. This glorious victory cannot but be gratifying to all honest and respectable citizens. The Ring and the insolent faction that attempted to cram the their chief down the throats of respectable citizens can now take a back seat, and honest citizens of all classes can chant their *Jubilate*.

VOTE OF PITTSBURGH

For Auditor General October 10, 1871, and for Mayor and Treasurer December 5, 1871.

WARDS.	AUD. GEN.	MAYOR.		TREAS.	
	McCandless.	Stanton.	Blackmore.	Morgan.	Stark.	Magee.
1st	238	281	335	253	281	279
2d	159	291	293	220	135	360
3d	167	147	214	132	196	154
4th	126	308	253	235	181	274
5th	105	117	160	67	111	169
6th	255	285	397	354	254	387
7th	176	308	307	193	216	341
8th	174	107	310	385	277	414
9th	248	208	324	196	310	209
10th	257	114	264	118	264	114
11th	181	366	273	266	266	319
12th 1 pr	177	224	249	172	236	179
12th, 2 pr	180	169	217	170	205	183
13th, 1 pr	92	171	153	146	137	109
13th, 2 pr	30	38	43	22	29	29
14th	169	360	262	360	201	419
15th	233	164	254	199	224	207
16th, 1 pr	103	74	113	95	107	101
16th, 2 pr	122	87	124	116	121	116
17th	278	344	356	285	244	314
18th	43	49	78	79	74	83
19th	95	234	149	199	113	234
20th	69	245	224	167	183	174
21st, 1st pr	84	97	164	157	134	187
21st, 2d pr	8	15				
22nd	16	112	19	78	10	88
23rd	82	127	149	113	149	119
Total	5,673	7,170	6,170	4,780	4,747	5,961

Stanton's majority over McCandless 1,202
Blackmore's majority over Morgan 1,390
Magee's majority over Stark 1,214

The Second Precinct of the Twenty-first is yet to hear from.

WHEN ex-Congressman BOWEN, of bigamist trial fame, had been admitted to his side in the South Carolina Legislature on Friday last, he referred to the opposition and charges made against him, and warned those who had been abetting fraud and corruption, and had robbed the State of no less than $7,000,000, that their day had come, and that they should suffer for their conduct. Amidst great applause he took his seat. It is to be hoped, therefore, the whole State and country may have occasion to applaud him hereafter—as they will if he does the good work of bringing to justice the official thieves who have so robbed the people of South Carolina, and then set the Federal government upon them in order to hide, amid the Ku Klux smoke, their own villainy.

XLII CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

SENATE.

The Isthmus Survey.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—A resolution was adopted calling for the report of the expedition of Capt. Selfridge, to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Mr. BLAIR called up his resolution of yesterday as to the suspension of the habeas corpus in South Carolina.

Messrs. MORTON and CONKLING opposed the motion to take it up. Lost.

Catacazy.

A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence on the retirement of Catacazy.

The Eight Hour Law.

The bill from the House declaring the meaning of the eight hour law came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment abolishing it.

Mr. WILSON urged the immediate passage of the bill, but before action was taken the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Postoffice Department.

Special bills were introduced and referred among which was one by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a Custom House, Postoffice and other federal offices at St. Louis.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to revive, consolidate and amend the statuets relating to the Postoffice Department. He stated that it was the same bill which passed the House at the last Congress. The postal laws had never been codified since the organization of the Department and many of them had become obsolete, while others were contradictory and difficult of explanation. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill which was very voluminous.

The President's Message.

The reading of the bill was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour. when the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message. The usual resolutions, distributing portions of the message among appropriate committees, were offered by Mr. Davis and adopted.

The Reign of Terror.

Mr. WOOD, then inquired if there was any such a committee as the Committee on Insurrectionary States.

Mr. DAWES replied that there was a committee which went by that name, which was raised last session for the purpose of considering the subject of Ku Klux outrages.

Mr. WOOD said that this committee was brought into existence for the purpose of visiting the Southern States to do certain things. When that committee had reported to the House, it had no further functions. He was therefore opposed to receiving it for the whole Congress in this surreptitious manner.

Mr. DAWES stated in reply to Mr. Wood that the terms by which the committee was constituted provided that it should continue during the present Congress, but even if that were not so, there had been yesterday referred to the committee some measures which would have revived it, if it had expired.

Mr. WOOD protested against the continuance of the Committee, which was not only useless but the promotion of disorder and distraction throughout the country.

Union of the Postal and Telegraph Systems.

Mr. RANDALL thought the question of unity of the Telegraph and Postal Service and all questions of subsidies should go to the Committee of Commerce or the Postoffice Committee, instead of to Select Committees. He had seen the evil of creating such Committees to consider special subjects. He remembered when the first Pacific Railroad Committee was established. The speaker made it up in the interest of the roads, and that Committee was prepared to give away all the lands of the nation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the subject be referred to the Postoffice Committee as the only one having proper jurisdiction.

Mr. DAWES said that this was a great subject, worthy of the consideration of the country, and which was being forced upon its consideration by the events and tendencies of the age. If anything required a Special Committee which should have time to consider it fully, it was this subject.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the project would entail immense patronage on the Administration, which would have the appointment of at least $8,000 employes to take charge of the telegraphic business, which fact made the proposition an appalling one to him and would control his vote against it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH understood it was proposed to incorporate with every considerable postoffice in the country a telegraph office, and to make every postmaster a telegraph operator, or else to appoint an expert to operate the telegraph. The Government would thus have cognisance of all private confidential and financial business of the people. Every member of Congress would be importuned by constituents to make their postoffice a telegraphic station. A Postoffice Committee has been appointed without reference to this subject, and might, therefore, be presumed to be as fair as one appointed specially. He was willing to admit that he had gone over the whole subject, and was against the whole scheme. The success of the system in Great Britain or any thickly settled old country, where no new postoffice has been established for fifty years formed no criterion for this country. The whole thing was monstrous in any way it could be regarded.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the question of ocean cables was in the jurisdiction of the Foreign Committee, and moved that that point be stricken from the pending resolution.

Mr. DAWES assented and the resolution was so modified.

Mr. BANKS thought it best for the interests of the country to avoid special committees wherever there was a permanent standing committee to whom the subject could be referred.

Mr. BECK, member of the special committee of the last Congress, said the cost and effect of the project had been understated.

Mr. RANDALL wished to stop this scheme of plunder at the threshold. He was informed that originally the whole of the telegraph lines did not cost over two or three millions, and now the company had the effrontery to ask Congress to take its property at its present appreciated value. He would oppose the scheme because it would place the whole private and business transactions of the people under the scrutiny of government officials. He hoped the House would squelch the thing at once.

Mr. DAWES did not understand that any project was recommended. The statement by Mr. Randall that the Telegraph Company asked Congress to purchase its property at an enormous rate, showed that the gentleman did not understand the relations of the matter any more than a baby. The Western Union Company was arraying itself with all its power and influence against any such proposition.

Mr. BECK remarked that while the Western Union Company opposed the project of the last Congress, he understood it had changed its position and now is anxious for it.

Mr. DAWES said that the fact did not commend the matter to his approval, but this was not the time to enter upon the merits of the whole subject.

After further discussion by Messrs. PALMER and GARFIELD in favor and CONNER and KING against a special committee, the subject was referred by a vote of 105 to 98 to the Committee on Appropriations

Mr. COX moved the reference of that portion of the message relative to the new loan to the Committee on Banking. Rejected, and the subject was left with the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee rose, when the resignation of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, was presented.

A resolution was adopted for an inquiry into the expediency of the establishment of a Labor Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to the compilation of statistics and a more complete recognition of the rights of the laboring classes.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Laid Over.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—A resolution that two witnesses who refused to answer a subpœna, at Columbia, South Carolina, before the KuKlux Investigating Committee, and that another who refused to testify also, be arrested by the Seargeant-at-Arms, was laid over.

Intimidation of Voters.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, amending the nineteenth section of said act so as to prohibit the employment not only of direct force, menace and bribery to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, but also to use any writing, device, token, word or question with intent to intimidate voters, or counseling and indirectly procuring the use of any such means of intimidation.

Mr. ANTHONY also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of Presidential electors and members of Congress, being the same bill introduced by him at the last session.

Catacazy—Executive Session.

After ineffectual efforts to take up the General Amnesty bill, a message from the President transmitting the correspondence concerning the Russian Minister, Catacazy, was laid before the Senate when it went into Executive Session.

After a brief Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Important Inquiry.

Resolutions were adopted that the Railway Committee inquire into the expediency of connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river by a ship canal.

The Cuban Crisis.

Mr. BANKS offered resolutions calling on the President for instructions to naval commanders in Cuban waters for the protection of American life and property, and the maintenance of the dignity of our flag; for information on the recent executions in Havana, and in relation to the failure of Spain to carry out her promises of reforms in the West Indies. All adopted.

Anti-Fire Precautions.

Resolutions inquiring as to the means of preserving the archives of the State Department from fire were adopted.

Gen. Buell.

A resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of Gen. Buell.

Ben Objects.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the introduction of a resolution calling on the President for information of the invasion of North Carolina by troops.

A Life Station.

Several bills were introduced and referred—one for the construction of life stations at Cape Cod.

A Special Committee.

Messrs. Kelly, Hooper, Conger, Lynch, Perry, Willard, Wood, Marshall and Holman were announced as a select committee on the re-organization of the civil service.

An unsuccessful attempt was made for a new drawing of seats.

The bill consolidating the postal laws came up.

The morning hour expired before the bill was concluded, and it went over until to-morrow.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole; Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on

The Apportionment Bill,

reported at last session. The bill provides that after the 8d of March, '73, the House of Representatives shall consist of 281 members, to be apportioned as follows:

Maine	5	New Hampshire	2
Vermont	2	Massachusets	11
Maryland	6	Virginia	9
Rhode Island	2	Connecticut	4
New York	32	New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26	Delaware	1
North Carolina	8	South Carolina	5
Georgia	9	Alabama	7
Mississippi	6	Louisiana	5
Ohio	19	Kentucky	10
Tennessee	10	Indiana	12
Illinois	19	Missouri	12
Arkansas	4	Michigan	9
Florida	1	Texas	6
Iowa	9	Wisconsin	8
California	4	Minnesota	3
Oregon	1	Kansas	3
West Virginia	3	Nevada and Nebraska	1

The second and third sections of the bill providing for additional members in the Forty-second Congress were, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, struck out.

After considerable discussion and the offering of various amendments, the Committee rose without having made any disposition of the bill and the House adjourned.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Fillibustering Florida.

ST. THOMAS, December 1.—The United States steamer Nantucket arrived here from Puerto Rico and Captain Carpenter had a conference with the Captain of the Spanish man-of-war, who disclaimed any intention of molesting the steamer Florida except to prevent her from approaching the coasts of Puerto Rico or Cuba.

The Hateful Hornet.

JACMEL, November 22.—The crew of the Hornet threaten to blow her up rather than surrender to the Spanish authorities. The Haytiens sympathize with the crew.

A SWEET MORSEL.

"No Distinction of Color."

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—A negro of this city, in a note to Alexis, states that he was refused tickets to the Reception Ball on account of his color.

The cold weather seriously interferes with cotton picking in Tennessee.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Grant's Message—Wales Convalescing.

LONDON, December 6.—President Grant's message is favorably received. The papers generally express their satisfaction with the spirit in which he deals with the relations between the two nations, and are of the opinion that the condition of the country never was so flatteringly exhibited.

The Prince of Wales is out of danger and the fever is declining.

A Platform for the Politicians.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times* in its article on the President's message congratulates the American Government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe during the Franco-German war in preserving an impartial attitude, without losing the opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides. It regrets the threatened abolition of the income tax without the adoption of a substitute. Finance, taxation and free trade, the *Times* thinks, will be the questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that the economical problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of agricultural producers of the Mississippi valley.

AUSTRALIA.

Matters and Things in General.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Australian dates of October 17, state that the American steamship Nevada was bonded to satisfy damages claimed for the sinking of the bark Badger.

A tin and gold mine is alleged to have been found.

Coal shipments to California have about ceased. The Polynesians had expelled all the whites.

Several war steamers have been sent there.

American dealers purchased a fair quantity of wool, and three ships are loading wool for the Eastern States.

The steamship Persia from Havre has arrived.

The weather continues very cold.

AUSTRIA.

A Pleasant Pill from Russia.

VIENNA, December 6.—Count Andrassy has received the congratulations of the Russian government on his elevation to the Premiership of the Austrian Empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of the Empire.

IRELAND.

Wants a Quid pro Quo.

DUBLIN, December 6.—The solicitor of Kelly, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable Talbot, but still awaits trial on a lesser charge, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libelous articles against his client.

BELGIUM.

The Ministry—Diplomatic.

BRUSSELS, December 6.—The Composition of the new Ministry has not yet been definately settled.

Mr. Picard had an audience with the King to-day, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium.

SERVIA.

Cabinet Crisis.

VIENNA, December 6.—The Servian Ministry has resigned. The Regency which has charge of the Government during the minority of the reigning prince is seeking to form a new Cabinet but has as yet made no announcements.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, December 6.—Consols for money 92⅛; for account 92¼. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, '62, 92⅜; '65, 92¼; '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, December 6.—U. S. Coupons of '62 5-20's 97⅝.

PARIS, December 6.—Rentes 57 francs, 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 9¼d. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 25s 28d. Mess pork, 50s. Cheese, 61s.

POLITICAL.

Poor Summer!

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The Republican Senatorial Caucus this morning appointed the following Committee to report on the changes of the Standing Committees: Messrs. Buckingham, Sawyer, Pomeroy, Frelinghuysen, and Ferry. The opinion prevails that the only changes that are necessary will be the placing of Morton as Chairman of Foreign Relations, and the transfering of Cameron to Elections and Privileges.

The Successor to Fish.

NEW YORK, December 6.—It is generally credited here that ex-Judge Edward Pierpoint will succeed Secretary Fish, and George H. Williams, of Oregon, will succeed Attorney General Akerman.

Greeley Given the Cold Shoulder.

At a meeting of the regular Republican Central Committee last evening a resolution was adopted that no more propositions of affiliation be made to the Greeley wing.

Democratic Nomination.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated John S. Taff, a well known merchant, for Mayor.

Radical Troubles in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—It appears that some statements contained in the dispatch telegraphed last night in relation to the action of the Republican State Committee were not entirely correct. The Liberal version of the matter is that only one-third of the Committee were present. The meeting was not called by the chairman of the Committee and therefore was not regular, nor would it have been competent to transact business had it been called by the chairman, as less than a quorum of the Committee were present. It is further stated that of the eleven persons present at the meeting, five were outsiders, that but three of the Committee favored the uniting with the Republican Committee in calling a State Convention, that the resolution purporting to have been passed by the Committee was opposed and withdrawn and that the meeting adjourned without doing anything.

Wendell Phillips on Labor.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Wendell Phillips lectured to-night before a large and respectable audience in Steinway Hall on the labor movement. He first expressed his approval of the formal parade next Sunday in honor of Paris Communists, and predicted that the leaders of the Commune would yet be elevated to the respect of mankind, and then proceeded with his lecture. He did not intend to propose a panacea for poverty, nor hope for a millenium when there will be no poor. There would always be shiftless men and those who lived beyond their means. Labor was not antagonistic to capital, but trades unions were right in using the only weapon within their reach. The English trades unions would do right if they bankrupted half the realm to make capitalists look and say what is the matter. With their election of officers by ballot they are educating England for a Republic that will arise when the semblance of Monarchy falls.

But strikes were a waste of capital and labor, and the American artizan is differently situated. For with his vote he can concentrate the thought of thirty millions on him and make scholars and newspapers their vassels. Philips condemned great monopolies, especially in railways, and said if Tweed exhausted the patience of New York by his taxes the shadow of the little finger of the Delaware and Lockawanna Railroad was heaver on them than Tweed's loins. He recommended a political organization to hold the balance of the party and speak favorably of the Japanese custom by which a man's land reverts to the State after death.

Wendell on the Warpath—Against Col Thos. A. Scott.

He would tax wealth heavily and when incorporating capital, make labor its partner. He advised battling with monied corporations which rivet the chains of labor, and said if corporations are essential to the facility and cheapness of production, and statesmen cannot devise a plan to reconcile them with liberty, then it is useless to send men Congress, when one man can record edicts of the Pennsylvania Central.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1871.

Secrets of the Cat-Fish War.

The Fish and Catacazy correspondence was sent to the Senate to-day. It is quite voluminous. The letter of Fish to Minister Curtin, dated November 16th last, states that on his arrival at Washington, Catacazy gave a promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister and made an agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his legation and in those pending before Congress, importuning Senators and Representatives and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations, unusual on the part of Representatives of other powers according to this Government, distasteful and annoying to the legislators, thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of Legislation on the subject with respect to which his interference was obtruded.

He did not hesitate to use the newspapers upon the questions pending before the Government and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and individuls. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a foreign minister thus attempting to influence and misdirect the public opinion of the country must be admitted as sufficient ground for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represents and that to which he is accredited.

The correspondence contains proofs showing the truth of the statements of the Secretary and other matters of public interest.

Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

SENATORS.

Simon Cameron, Republican, of Harrisburg; born in Lancaster county, Pa.; was Secretary of War in 1861; term expires in 1873.

John Scott, Republican, of Huntingdon; born in Huntingdon county in 1824; term expires in 1875; lawyer.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. J. Rundal, Democrat, of Philadelphia; born at Philadelphia in 1828; was member of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; merchant.

J. V. Creeley, Republican, of Philadelphia; born in Philadelphia in 1839, lawyer.

Leonard Myers, Republican, of Philadelphia; born at Attleboro', Pa., in 1827; was member of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; lawyer.

William D. Kelly, Republican, of Philadelphia; born there in 1814; was member of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; lawyer.

Albert C. Harmer, Republican, of Germantown; born there in 1825; merchant.

E. L. Ecker, Democrat, of Morristown; born in Marlbourg township, Pa., in 1827; editor.

Washington Townsend, Republican, of West Chester; born there in 1813; was member of Forty-first Congress; lawyer.

J. L. Getz, Republican, of Reading; born there in 1821; was member of Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; editor and lawyer.

J. W. Killinger, Republican, of Lebanon; born in 1825; was member of of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses; lawyer.

J. B. Storm, Democrat, of Stroudsburg; born in Monroe county, Pa.; lawyer.

L. D. Shoemaker, Republican, of Wilksbarre; born at Kingston, Pa., in 1819; lawyer.

Ulysses Mercur, Republican, of Towanda; born there in 1818; was member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; lawyer.

John B. Parker, Republican, of Sunbury; born there in 1824; was member of the Forty-first Congress; lawyer.

Richard J. Haldeman, Democrat, of Cumberland county; born at Harrisburg in 1831; was member of the Forty-first Congress; editor.

Benjamin F. Meyers, Democrat, of Bedford; born near New Centerville, Pa., in 1833; editor.

R. M. Spear, Democrat, of Huntingdon; born in Cassville in 1833; lawyer.

Henry Sherwood, Democrat, of Wellsborough; born in Bridgeport Conn., in 1817; lawyer.

G. W. Schofield, Republican, of Warren; born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1817; was a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; lawyer.

Samuel Griffith, Democrat, of Mercer; born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1816; lawyer.

H. D. Foster, Democrat, of Greensburg; born at Mercer, Pa., in 1812; was member of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses; lawyer.

James S. Negley, Republican, of Pittsburgh; born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1826; was a member of the Forty-first Congress.

Ebenezer McJunkin, Republican, of Butler; born in Butler county, Pa., in 1819; lawyer.

William McClelland, Democrat, of Mount Jackson; born at Mount Jackson, Pa., in 1842; lawyer.

RURAL ECONOMY.

MANURE IN AUTUMN.

An exchange says:

If the ingredients which go to make up fertility were all in large lumps, they could be of little use in growing plants. If the silex were in the form of cobble-stones, and the clay like unburned bricks, they would produce a different effect from that resulting from a thorough pulverization together of these two ingredients. The same reasoning applies with as great force to manure, whether in large unbroken lumps or masses, or ground into fine powder and intimately diffused among the particles of the earth. Autumn application gives an excellent opportunity for this intimate diffusion, in addition to ordinary breaking down by mechanical means, by the solution of the soluble parts in the water of rains, which carry it down into the earth. So effectual and perfect is this intermixture that, according to repeated experiments, its effect on spring crops is twice as great, on a fair average, as when spread in the ordinary manner in spring. This practice is becoming yearly more common; yet we still see repeated cautions in the papers against the loss by washing when spread in autumn. We have never found the least detriment from washing on loams containing even a small portion of clay. These absorb all the liquid manure almost as soon as it touches them. When heaps of manure were placed on steep hillsides, the greener hue of the grass below, after months of washing, did not extend three feet from the heaps. Grass and its roots appropriate it readily, and fresh bare soils appeal to it readily. When spread thinly over the surface, the danger of washing becomes far less than in heaps, as the quantity to be absorbed by a given surface of earth is many times smaller. Let it then be distinctly remembered that manure applied in autumn must be always spread, and never left in heaps, by which at least one-half its efficacy is lost. Next to leaving it unspread is the objectionable practice of scattering it in large lumps, from which only a part of the soluble manure is washed out, and this part is not evenly carried into the soil, but only in spots and patches. These remarks apply both to top-dressing grass and spreading on bare or ploughed soil, although the general practice is to spread it on grass, whether for meadow or pasture, or on sod to be inverted in spring for corn. Not less beneficial is the autumn application to winter wheat, where, in addition to the enriching of the plants by the soluble manure, they are protected from the exposure and winds of winter by the fibrous or insoluble portions.

DRYING COWS.

At this season many cows are "dried" of their milk. Circumstances have been so unfavorable for milch cows during the present summer, that cows which usually hold out through the winter already give indications of a disposition to withhold the usual supply. There is a great difference in cows in this respect. Some will "dry up" in eight or nine months from the time of calving, under the most favorable circumstances, while others continue to give a good mess up to the time they come in. This is owing partly to a habit as well as to a difference in character as milkers. We have seen cows that continue in milk for four years without intermission. It is a very severe task on the system of a cow to milk her up to the time or within a short time of calving. She ought to have at least two months to rest, and to built up the bony structure of the calf. If not allowed such respite the constitution and general health will suffer. The calves would be smaller and longer in attaining their growth.

The cow which has two months or more to recuperate during winter is in better condition for the next season, and though she may not give quite as many pounds of milk during the year, its quality will be richer, and it will be more nourishing and heathful as an article of food. It is doubtful if the production of milk for the year is not more if the cow goes dry two months than if she is milked as long as a crop can be got.

Farmers are sometimes not sufficiently careful to look after the udder. It is thought that as long as the cow is to be dried the milking is of very little account, and if some milk is left in the udder it does not harm. This is a great mistake. The proper way is to allow a longer interval between milkings, but to draw it clean every time, and this should be continued until no more can be obtained. If a small quantity is allowed to remain in the udder, it is soon changed into a foul and offensive matter, and engenders disease.

SAVING SEED.

Each farmer is to have seed to sow and plant. This he usually retains from his crops. Sometimes he is careful to select, sometimes not. Now, each farmer can be an improver of his seed, his crops, as is done by those who make it a business to improve. It is done by selection—selecting every time such quality or qualities as he wants. Selecting every time the largest, earliest and best ears, there will be a show of larger and ealier corn. So with potatoes. Secure always the larger and coarser, and there will be large and coarse, tillage the same. This will do for feeding. But a smaller potato is wanted for the table, a finer-grained, better form, approaching the flat and smooth, so that the cooking is expedited. There is also more sweetness and better quality generally in medium sized tubers. These, and only these, should be selected yearly. Squashes and pumpkins may be improved in the same way. Select such as you want every time, and of the same quality. Thus tomatoes improve or deteriorate according as we select them. Poor, dirty wheat, that is the tendency. If the season is very favorable, this will be less seen; but the tendency is nevertheless there, and a good selection of seed would have made a better crop. Each farmer may thus be his own improver of what he raises.

FATTENING AND FEEDING ANIMALS.

The hunter knows that before the cold weather sets in, bears, deers, beavers, muskrats and birds are all fat, and have not only their winter coat on their backs, but are well lined inside as a protection against the cold. If we would learn a lesson from this we would hurry up our fat stock while they would naturally gain the most rapidly, and get our stock generally into good condition, and shelter them well now, before the extreme cold makes irreparable draughts on their system. The rule of the farmer should be, like that of a good business man, to have means on hand to meet all drafts before they are due.

BRANTOME thus enumerates the qualities of female beauty: "Three white attractions, the skin, the teeth, and eyelids; three red, the lips, cheeks, and nails; three long, the body, hair, and hands; three short, the teeth, ears, and feet; and three broad, the chest, forehead, and space between the eyes."

42d Congress---2d Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Senate met at noon with nearly a full attendance.

Several resolutions were introduced, among them one by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of immediately rebuilding the public buildings at Chicago.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions for the passage of a civil rights bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill authorizing compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes, $10,000,000 to be dated the first of each month, commencing July next the time required for the amount to be furnished, said notes to be used for all disbursements of the Government, except those due in coin, an equal amount of legal tenders to be cancelled each month, the compound notes to be convertible at the end of two years into 1040 bonds or sold at any time at par in gold for the cancellation of legal tenders, said notes to constitute no part of the reserve of national banks.

MR. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish a collection district at Duluth and to create St. Paul a port of delivery. Laid on the table.

MR. LOGAN introduced a bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Chicago and providing for the free transportation of goods and merchandize contributed in foreign countries for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, when consigned to the proper sources for distribution, providing also for the payment of draw back of import duties on all materials to be actually used in the buildings erected on the ground burned over by fire, if said materials shall have been inspected within one year from said date of fire, and suspending the collection of internal revenue taxes till the close of the next regular session of Congress in favor of such persons owning property in the first collection district of Illinois as have suffered material loss by the fire. Tabled.

Mr. BLAIR offered a resolution calling on the President to state by what law he has declared martial law and suspended the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties of South Carolina, and also a statement of all the facts on which he acted in issuing his proclamation.

The President's Message was then received and read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner's bill was laid on the table.

The annual reports of the heads of Departments were presented and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Speaker BLAINE called the House to order at noon. There was a large number of spectators. After prayer the roll was called.

The SPEAKER announced the standing Committees as follows:

Elections—Messrs. McCreary, Iowa; Hoar, Mass.; Thomas, North Carolina; Perry, Ohio; Hazelton, Wis.; Eames, R. I.; Arthur, Kentucky; Merrick, Md.; Rice, Ill.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Dawes, Mass.; Maynard, Tenn.; Kelly, Penna; Brooks, N. Y.; Finklenburg, Mo.; Burchard, Ill.; E. H. Roberts, N. Y.; Kerr, Ind.; Beck, N. Y.

Appropriations—Garfield, Ohio, Sargent, Cal.; Dickey, Penna.; Clark, N. Y.; Palmer, Iowa; Hale, Me.; Niblack, Ind.; Marshall, Ill.; Swann, Md.

Banking and Currency—Hooper, Mass.; Waldron, Mich.; Smith, Vt.; Farwell, Ill.; Monroe, Ohio; Merriam, N. Y.; Cex, N Y.; Randall, Penna.; Dox, Ala.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Wheeler, N. Y.; Buffinton, Mass.; Lynch, Mo.; Sypher, La.; Killinger, Pa.; Beveridge, Ills.; Haughton, Cal.; Averill, Minn.; Wells, Mo.; McKinney, O.; Smith Ely, Jr., N.Y.; Harper, N. C.; McHenry, Ky.

Claims—Messrs. Blair, Mich.; Strong, Ct.; Buckley, Ala.; Holman, Ind.; Smith, N. Y.; Frye, Me.; Foster Ohio; Harris, Va.; Foster, Pa.

Commerce—Messrs. Shellabarger, O.; Sawyer, Wis.; Lynch, Me.; Conger, Mich.; Sheldon, La.; Negley, Pa.; Halman, Ind.; Hambleton, Md.; Townsend, N. Y.

Public lands—Messrs—Ketchum, N. Y.; Townsend, Pa.; Hawley, Ill.; Kellog, Conn.; Dunnell, Minn.; Rusk, Wis.; McCormick, Mo.; Ritchie, Me.; Slater, Oregon.

Postoffices and Post-roads—Messrs. Farnsworth, Ills.; Hill, N. Y.; Twitchell, Mass.; Tyner, Ind.; Randall, Pa.; Porter, Va.; Houghton, Cal.; Van Trump, O.; Carrol, N. Y.

Manufactures—Messrs. S. S. Burdett, of Mo.; Ames, of Mass.; Upson, of Ohio; Stowell, of Va.; DeLarge, of S. C.; Rice, of Ky.; Rogers, of Ky.; Stevens, of Ill.; McClelland, of Pa.; Mitchell, of Wis.; Williams, of N. Y.

Agriculture—Messrs. Wilson, Ohio; Hays, Ala.; Havens, Mo.; Lampert, N. Y.; Speer, Ga.; Hazelton, N. J.; Haldeman, Pa.; Garrett, Tenn.; Crossland, Ky.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Shanks, Ind.; Burdett, Mo.; Smith, Ohio; Averill, Minn.; Creely, Pa.; Edwards, Ark.; Adams, Ky.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Coburn, Ind.; Stoughton, Mich.; Hay, Ill.; Donnan, Ia.; Morey, La.; Harris, Miss.; Slocum, N. Y.; Campbell, Ohio; Terry, Va.

Militia—Messrs. Sheldon, La.; Sprague, Ohio.; Twitchel, Mass.; Walls, Fla.; Rush, Wis.; Conner, Texas; Blair, Mo.; Acker, Pa.; Tuthill; N. Y.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Starkweather, Conn.; Williams, Ind.; Poland, Vt.; Darrell, La.; Hosmer, Pa.; Colton, Ia., Eldridge, Wis.; Crebs, Ill.; Roosevelt, N. Y.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Ohio, Butler, Mass.; Peters, Me.; Myers, Pa.; Wilson, Ind.; Goodrich, N. Y.; Eldridge, Wis.; Voorhis, Ind.; Potter, N. Y.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Wallace, S. C.; Pendleton, R. I.; Prindle, N. Y.; McJunkin, Pa.; Stowell, Va.; Comings, Mo.; Hancock, Tex.; Handley, Ala., Farken, N. J.

Public Expenditure—Messrs. Sawyer, Wis.; Strong, Conn.; Whitely, Ga.; Lowe, Ks.; Foster, Mich.; Kinzella, N, Y.; Meyers, Pa.; Davis, W. Va.; Reed, Ky.

Private Land Claims—Mercur, Pa.; Upson, Ohio; McGrew, W. Va.; Smith, N.Y.; Coghlan, Cal.; Barber., Wis.; Haldeman, Pa.; Bell, N. H.; Bright. Tenn.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Scofield, Pa.; Starkweather, Conn.; Ketcham, N. Y.; Hays, Ala.; Platt, Va.; Coghlan, Cal.; Archer, Wis.; Sutherland, Mich.; Whitthorne, Tenn.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks, Mass.; Myers, Pa.; Willard, Vt.; Ambler, Ohio; Duell, N. Y.; Packard, Md.; Wood, N. Y.; Morgan, Ohio; Robinson, Ill.

Territories—Messrs. Taffe, Neb.; McKee, Miss.; Prindle, N. Y.; Parker, Mo.; Lowe, Kan.; Shoemaker, Pa.; Barnum, Conn., Vaughan, Tenn.; Howard, W. Va.

Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812—Messrs. Willard, Vt.; Porter, Va.; Eames, R. I.; Cobb, N. C.; N. Sprague, Ohio; Rice, Ky.; Forker, N. J.; Caldwell, Tenn.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Moore, Ill.; Peck, Ohio; Wallace, S. C.; McJunkin, Pa.; Wakeman, N. Y.; Turner, Ala.; Bird, N. J.; Manson, Ind.; Speer, Pa.

Railways and Canals—Messrs. Packer, Pennsylvania; Ames, Massachusetts; Halsey, New Jersey; Morphis, Missouri; Knapp, Illinois; St. John, New York; Biggs, Delaware; Winchester, Kentucky; Lamison, Ohio.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Waldron, Michigan; Sargent, California; Banks, Massachusetts; Smith, Vermont; Negley, Pennsylvania; Sessions, New York; Shaler, North Carolina; Young, Georgia; Kendall, Nevada.

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Cobb, N. C.; Brooks, Mass.; Butler, Tenn.; Seeley, N. Y.; Snyder, Ark.; Rainey, S. C.; Griffith, Pa.; Brandon, Ky.; King, Mo.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Pierce, Miss.; Hoar, Mass.; Townsend, Pa.; Butler, Tenn.; Dunnell, Minn.; Elliott, S. C.; McNeely, Ills.; Storm, Pa.; McIntyre, Ga.

Revision of Laws of United States—Butler, Mass.; Pollard, Vt.; Ambler, Ohio; Lansing, N. Y.; Killinger, Pa.; Bigley, Ga.; Leach, S. C.; Sherwood, Pa.; Sloss, Ala.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs Kelley, Pa.; Hooper, Mass.; Beatty, Ohio; Stoughton, Mich.; Butcher, Va.; Roberts, Ky.; Parker, N. H.

Patents—Messrs. Myers, Pa.; Stevenson, Ohio; Brooks, Mass.; Barry, Miss.; Walden, Iowa; Warren, Ky.; Hibberd, N. H.; Golladay, Tenn.; Dubois, Ga.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Halsey, N. J.; Tyner, Ind.; Platt, Jr., Va.; Orr, Iowa; Farwell, Ill.; Sessions, N. Y.; Getz, Pa.; Wells, Mo.; Perry, Ky.

Mileage—Messrs. McGrew, W. Va.; Darrell, La.; Hazelton, N. J.; Golladay, Tenn., Blair, Mo.

Accounts—Messrs. Buffinton, Mass.; Sawyer, Wis.; Harris, Miss.; Archer, Md.; Lewis, Ky.

Expenditures in State Departments—Messrs. Conger, Mich.; Whitely, Ga.; Havens, Mo.; Rogers, N. Y.; Myers, Pa.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Messrs. Lynch, Me.; Sypher, La.; Hay, Ill.; Barnum, Conn.; Kendall, Nevada.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Williams, Ind.; Barber, Wis.; Snyder, Ark.; Acker, Pa.; Kinsel, N. Y.

Expenditures on the Navy Department—Messrs. Kellogg, Conn.; Parker, Mo.; Hostetter, Wis.; Biggs, Del.; Tuthill, N. Y.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Messrs. Barry, Miss.; Hosmer, Pa.; Bigby, Ga.; Roberts, N. Y. and Shaler, N. C.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Messrs. Hills, N. J.; Smith, O.; Beveridge, Ill.; Adams, Ky., and Connor, Tex.

Expenditures in Public Buildings—Messrs. Hawley, Ill.; Morphis, Miss.; Shoemaker, Pa.; Wood, N. Y. and Duke, Va.

Rule of Speaker—Messrs. Banks, Mass., Garfield, O.; Cox, N. Y. and Randall, Pa.

Printing—Messrs. Beattie, O.; Pendleton, R. I. and Price, Ga.

Library—Messrs. Peters, Me.; Wheeler, N. Y and Campbell, O.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Buckley, Ala.; Foster, Mich., and Bird, N. J.

Joint Select Committee on Insurrectionary States—Messrs. Poland, Vt., Maynard, Tenn., Scofield, Pa., Farnsworth, Ills., Coburn, Ind., Stevenson, Ohio, Butler, Mass., Lansing, N. Y., Cox, N. Y., Beck, Ky., Van Trump, O., Waddell, N. C., Robinson, Ills., Hawks, Ark.

Select Committee on Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Waldin, Iowa, McKee, Miss., Getz, Pa., Duke, Va.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Treasury report. Referred.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House under what law he had caused the Constitution of the United States and of the State of South Carolina to be violated by proclaiming martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties of South Carolina; also requesting the President to lay before the House all acts of insurrection committed by counties and the names of citizens arrested, with the charges against them, also to give the House full information as to all statements of facts on which the act issuing the proclamation was based, in order that the House may determine what steps are necessary to restore to citizens of such counties, especially those not guilty of offenses against the United States, equal protection of the laws.

Mr. DAWES objected, and

The SPEAKER declared the motion out of order.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked him if there was any objection to its being referred, and none being made, the resolution went to the Committee on Insurrectionary States.

A number of new members were sworn. Messrs. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Houghton, Sargent and Coghlan, of California; Knapp and Beveridge, of Illinois; Conner and Hancock, of Texas, making the total taking seats two hundred and ten.

The credentials of Herndon and Clark, of Texas, were referred.

Delegates Chapman for the District of Columbia and Claggett, of Minnesota, took their seats.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution asking the President for information as to the security of life in Indiana and property in Kentucky.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Insurrectionary States.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill for the revival of navigation and commercial interests, providing for the admission of all ship building materials, ship stores and coal free of duty, and for the resumption of specie payment.

On motion of Mr. DAWES laborers, &c., employed by the government between the 25th of January, 1868, and the 19th of May, 1869 were allowed a full day's pay for eight hours work.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canals. Referred.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution so that all direct taxes shall be assessed on the basis of wealth, providing that but one rate of duty shall be assessed on all duty-paying articles, and for specific free list of articles not profitably produced in the United States, and for specific rise in duties in case the annual revenues fall short of ten or more millions. Referred.

MR. COX offered a resolution, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, for an investigation of the negotiation by the Secretary of the Treasury of the new funded loan.

MR. COX also introduced a bill to provide judicial proceedings in all cases of assessment, and collection of Federal taxes to prevent seizures of books &c., and to abolish moieties to informers. Same reference.

The President's message was then read and the House at 2:40 adjourned.

ITALY.

ROME, December 2.—The congress of representatives of the European telegraph companies assembled here yesterday. Signor L'Adico, director general of telegraph for the Italian government, was elected president.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

DECIDED A DRAW.

RIGOLETTO'S, November 30—The special train engaged for the Coburn excursion started from the Mobile railroad depot at the foot of Canal street at ten minutes past seven o'clock this morning. The initiated had been instructed to be on hand punctually at six o'clock. The train going out did not make its appearance until nearly an hour after time at the depot. Some forty of the Motropolitans were delayed for the preservation of order, but beyond preventing parties without tickets from entering the cars, their services were not called into requisition. The crowd was very orderly. The police accompanied the excursion to Gentilly station, about four miles out from the city, where tickets were examined, and consisted of ten passenger coaches containing some five hundred persons, the majority of whom were what are termed the "better classes," including representatives of the bench and bar, the medical profession, banking, cotton and mercantile establishments. The sporting fraternity were out in force, with representatives from all the principal cities. Among the notables of the prize ring present are Tom Allen, Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant; Tom Kelly, Sherman Thurston, Jim Cusick, Jim Coburn and Pooley Mace.

Tom McAlpine and Larry Powers seconded Mace.

Mace won the toss for corners.

Coburn advanced and offered to bet Mace six hundred dollars, which Mace accepted—Al Smith for mace, and Jim Coburn for Coburn. It is now drizzling rain.

12 M—After the preliminaries and hand shaking, the time was called for the first round. The betting was two to one on Mace.

The fighting commenced at once. Coburn got two blows on Mace's body, followed by a slight one on Mace's mouth. Another severe blow was given and taken, Mace forcing the fighting. During the several following rounds, Coburn hit Mace on the neck; Mace got in on Coburn's right shoulder; more sparring, Mace got a slight blow on Coburn's face, Mace still forcing the fighting and following Coburn up to his corner; Mace got in heavily on Coburn, when the latter countered, clinched and threw Mace. Time, thirty two minutes.

Second Round—Both men were prompt to call; after a long time of sparring both men rested; Coburn hit Mace just above the belt and Mace got in a slight one on Coburn's neck; sharp exchanges, which were in favor of Coburn, when he clinched and threw Mace.

Third Round—Both men cautious; more feigning; the men rested again, and Coburn got in heavily on Mace's mouth; Mace returned lightly on Coburn's head; sharp fighting, and both men fell.

Fourth Round—Long sparring; Coburn hit Mace heavily on the breast and slightly on the left side. Mace got one on Coburn's forehead, the latter returning on Mace's back; much feigning. Again the men rested. The referee said the people came to see a fight and not fooling. The men advanced to the centre of the ring, when Coburn got a blow in on Mace's neck. Mace got in heavily on Coburn's left eye. First blood allowed for Mace. Joe hit Mace on the left breast. After long sparring he got in again on Jem's face. Mace then hit Joe on the forehead, the men resting again; Mace followed Coburn to his corner, where there was sharp fighting, ending in Mace going down.

Fifth Round—Mace got in on Coburn's nose; sharp fighting, give and take around the ring; feigning again. Coburn hit Jem on his left breast, and both encountered on the body; severe fighting. Mace clinched and Coburn threw Mace over the ropes. (Great cheering for Coburn.) The men advanced again, when it was observed that Coburn had something in his hand. The referee called upon the men to open their hands; when Coburn threw something upon the ground which was handed to the referee. This created great excitement. The referee after examination said that he found Coburn had only a small piece of oakum in his hand, and ordered the fight to go on. Severe fighting ensued, resulting in favor of Coburn, when Mace stopped and fell.

Sixth Round—Mace got in slightly on Coburn and the men clinched, when Coburn threw Mace, falling heavily on him.

Seventh Round—Hard fighting; Coburn forcing Mace to the ropes, he climbed with him and threw Mace. (Cheers from Coburn's friends.)

Eight Round—Feigning and sparring around both men are extremely cautious. Coburn gave Mace a heavy blow and jumped back and grinned at Mace. The latter claimed a foul, which was not allowed. After dodging and sparring round the ring, the men rested. Coburn got in slightly on Mace's breast, then each encountered on the neck. There was some light exchanges, when Coburn threw Mace at the ropes.

Ninth Round—More feigning, followed by hard fighting. Mace forced Coburn to the ropes; some sharp exchanges were given; both men down.

Tenth Round—Coburn in Mace's corner; some sharp fighting in favor of Coburn, and ending in Mace being thrown.

Eleventh Round—Cries of, "You've got him, Joe; he can't last half an hour's sparring," and feigning in Mace's corner. Mace's friends look very serious. More feigning, when Mace got in slightly on Coburn's cheek. Another long series of feigning, Mace hugging his corner closely, Coburn eyeing him. Fifty dollars bet even that Mace don't win the fight. The Referee here said: "I'll give you five minutes to advance." Coburn advanced quickly to Mace's corner. Jim came forward, but retired again to his corner, Coburn following. More feigning encued. After another long interval both men came to the scratch. Mace again retreated to his corner. Hissing from the crowd. The Referee again called on the men and said: "I'll give you half a minute to advance to the scratch." Coburn promptly advanced and Mace followed slowly. Mace again returned to his corner where there was feigning as before. The men folded their arms and eyed each other. The Referee then ordered them to their corners and advancing to the centre of the ring said:

"This crowd came here to see a fight. You have had every chance offered, but seem afraid of each other. I therefore declare the fight a draw, and all bets off."

This round lasted over an hour. After the referee's decision Mace crossed over to Coburn's corner and patted Joe on the back, saying: "Coburn is the best man I ever met in the ring." Mace has a severe contusion just above the left hip. It is acknowledged Coburn struck him there ten times. Coburn has a short cut on his left eye and a scratch on the nose under the right eye, otherwise he shows no punishment. In the second round Mace injured two fingers of his left hand when he hit Coburn's head. He gives this as a reason for his hugging his corner and acting on the defensive. Mr. Hunt gives the time of the fight as three hours and thirty-eight minutes. The spectators seem well satisfied with the referee's decision.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending December 3, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 1; accident by burn, 2; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; apoplexy of the lungs, 2; consumption, 5; convulsions, 1; disease of the heart, 1; dysentary, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever 2; fatty degeneration of the heart, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the larynx, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid, 3; inflammation of the stomach, 3, old age, 1; paralpsis, 1; premature birth, 1; small pox, 15; unknown, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	8	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 2	5	From 40 to 50	9
From 2 to 5	3	From 50 to 60	7
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	4
From 10 to 15	3	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	0	From 80 to 90	
From 20 to 30	11	From 90 to 100	

Males, 34; females, 22; white, 54, colored, 2; total, 56.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

BLANKETS AS SECURITY.

A Colored Brother in a Fix.

A few days since a likely moke named Edward Neal, was brought before Alderman Shore, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by a snuff colored lady named Abbie Williams. The accused was held in $200 bail by the magistrate, but the affair was subsequently settled by Neal agreeing to pay the costs. As he had no "lucre" in his possession, Neal went up to his house and brought down two large blankets, worth about $10 each, and deposited them as security. Subsequently it was discovered that the blankets had been stolen by Neal from the Pullman palace cars at the depot, and a formal charge of larceny was lodged with Mayor Brush, by a railroad official, against the enterprising moke, who was arrested and caged in the city "limbo" to await a hearing.

Western Pennsylvania Patentees.

Below we give a list of the United States patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending Nov. 28th, 1871:

Bed bottom; L. L. Deming, A. J. Deming and R. Alden, Erie.

Machine for handling logs in saw-mills; Edward H. Sterns, Erie.

Street washer; George C. Bailey, Pittsburgh.

Washing machine; J. A. Boyce, Altoona.

Shovel; Robert Calhoun, Allegheny City.

Soldering apparatus; John Gracie, Pittsburgh.

Steam engine; Arden A. Heath, Mercer.

Whiffletree-clap; William J. McMasters, Dixmont.

Standard Principles.

There should be *standard principles* in medicine as well as philosophy.

Without a "zero" to start from, or a "standard" from which to calculate the deviations, the principle of any art or medicine, in fact the principles of any art or science, cannot be satisfactorily elucidated or properly understood.

The art and science of medicine is divided into several *special* departments, each having their standard principles which form the basis for their scientific elucidations.

Every particular part of the human body has had its average natural properties, constituents, quantities, &c., reduced upon scientific principles to a standard of nearly definite proportions in health.

This serves for the more correct elucidation of disease by comparison and measurement of the deviations from the healthy standard. Thus the average proportionate constituents of the blood in health being reduced to a standard, any considerable deviation from this standard quality of the blood is disease.

The same in the urinary excretion; the average natural proportionate constituents of the urine in health form the standard, any considerable deviation from which basis, either in proportion or constituents, exhibits disease.

This latter is a practical fact which we are daily demonstrating at our office; No. 124 Grant street, and which any one can have tested to their entire satisfaction by sending a standard specimen (morning's urine) for scientific analysis and examination.

If we *fail* to detect the "morbid conditions," if any; or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys womb, &c.' there shall be no charge made.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient at the same time, as the urine varies in *proportionate* constituents in the different ages of infancy, childhood, manhood, and old age.

The name and residence of each patient should be given also, in order to avoid confusion of cases where medicines are taken.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURE POTASH.

PURE POTASH,

Pure Potash, Pure Potash,

Pure Potash, Pure Potash.

A strictly Pure Article of Potash, always on hand at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE GLYCERINE,

PURE GLYCERINE,

PURE GLYCERINE,

PURE GLYCERINE.

Bowe's genuine Glycerine always on hand at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cutch taste. Also Rubton's (E. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross stand Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants.

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:1 yw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

FOR RESTORING GREY HAIR

to its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all turn the hair grey; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair, and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparative few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the hair, it has no superior.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
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Wholesale Agents.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 Acres
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES, within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

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sep4-M,W,w-3m. Omaha, Neb.

Duff's College.

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Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞ Business Men are the best instructors of business usages.

☞ No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

sep15:eodA W-2m

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau street, New York.
ap26:1yW

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
oct15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-s.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed any where. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., in manhood or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 226 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, accurely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 226 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH
HOMEOPATHIC
Medical Institute,
No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 16 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.2:d&w:1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS

INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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DR. T. J. LEWIS, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. PAINTLEY, "
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J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
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CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in addition to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS. IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

L. D. SINE'S
EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.
To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1872.
$200,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.
Five Prizes of $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
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One span of matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. 5 Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $500 each. Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $350 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 2,200 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $200 each. Ladies' and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c. Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its nat

THE MESSAGE.

Concluded from Second Page.

change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be respected during a war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

Spain.

The Forty-first Congress at its third session made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjusting upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the complainants a complete remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a Conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the Allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

Russia—Catacazy

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his Government to diminish the cordiality of these relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is proof that on our part we share the wishes of that Government.

The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

Japan.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of the Government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States has pursued toward Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy both China and Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to swerve from its established course.

Corea.

Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out from reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country the forts, from which the outrages were committed, were reduced by a gallant assault and destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, deeming it impracticable under the circumstances to conclude the desired Convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and I leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

Mexico.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable law establishing what is known as the Free Zone on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by the Republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

Central and South America.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend that some action be taken by Congress regarding the due installments under the award of Venezuela claims of 1866. The intestine dissensions of this Government present no justification for their absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations.

The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the preliminary steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as in accordance with liberal right to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its citizens.

It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, leave most of the laborers in a state, with no hope of release until their lives have become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in pledged bonds of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their adopted country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, suitable remedy against the holding, selling, or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, heirs, or mortgagees, by citizens of the United States.

The Cuban Crisis.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory without any apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the world disturbed enjoyment of peace, prosperity and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. I hope that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation, which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

Ulysses Has an Original Idea.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to float between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain, and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

The Merchant Marine.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

The Public Debt—The Tariff Laws.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six millions, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised, for the interest account, is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them; but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, and of the rapid development of the resources of the country, and its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment; therefore, I recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and for stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and the sinking fund and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, and which enter largely into the general consumption through articles which are manufactured at home; such as medicines, compounds, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into the general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free lists. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of the American laborer.

I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Corruption in the Revenue Department—The Currency.

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay the collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for moiety shares in all seizures which made at principal ports of entry, particularly raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of these offices, to be taxed in their secreting of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to the subject.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country. In keeping up the prices of all articles necessary in every day life, it fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

The Army.

For the operations of the army during the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year and for continuing the sea coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinued promotions in the staff corps of the army, until provided for by law. I recommend that the officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by a selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended, as fast as our material will admit, of the using of smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising grounds, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the numbers of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestions of the report as to the necessity, or increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard, by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of the same in the service of commercial marine, are all considered, and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the Navy, above the rank of Captain, be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Postal System.

The enlarged receipts of the Postoffice Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service—it is the index of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General in favor of improvements in the Department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraphic systems of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be be much reduced, and the service as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce and trade and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interests, are always benefitted by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the ground work of republican institutions, would be encouraged by increasing the facilities to get the news speedily from all parts of the country; the desire to reap the benefits of such improvements, will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of the results with former years.

The Reign of Terror—A Cooked-up Statement.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku Klux laws, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the Committee to Investigate Southern Outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same and declaring my reluctance to the exercise of any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws.

After the passage of this law information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authorities, and having among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom and of preventing the free political actions of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with the other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Then upon the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law calling upon the members of those combinations to disperse within five days and to deliver to the Marshal or the military officers of the United States, all the arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State. Direction was given that within the counties so designated the persons supposed, upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties—York and Spartansburg—many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was supposed to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been observed in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good grounds for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

The Mormons.

In Utah, there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy, nor any other violation of the existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of the plurality of wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah, to legitimatize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to the innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The Indians.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life, to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a Territorial Government, to the Indians in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and South of Kansas. Doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such, of course, might, in time, be the means of collecting most of the Indians between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British Possessions into one Territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you this suggestion.

The Public Lands, &c.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as sacred to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object. The educational interests may well be served by the grant of these roads and the sale of public land to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to it. The labors of this department are in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all such products as are adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, the seeds, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependence there shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

Salaries of Officials.

The subject of compensation to the heads of Bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life, services demand compensation equal to the services rendered, and wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service. I have not given the estimates for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditure for the year just passed, or the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying report, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

General Amnesty.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arraigned against each other, the one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, the majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated their oaths, while the latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all truly patriotic citizens would like to see. A series of ostracisms for opinion's sake, of personal violence, of threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion, It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

The District of Columbia.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21st, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia—its results have thus far realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers a system of improvement has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's Capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the arrangement of the seat of Government, I recommend several appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its great share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvement.

The Chicago Calamity.

By the great fire in Chicago, the most important of the Government buildings of that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the demands of the Government in that growing city, and looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can be properly expended toward the erection of new buildings during the fiscal year.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practised upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state, as fully as I desire, the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will try to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

Civil Service Reform.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices, and every public servant, who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law, the custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the characters of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can correct this abuse, is much needed. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligation. A reformatory law which would enforce this privilege against all endorsers or persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country, in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in the elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and the virtuous, who will always be found to comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the Civil Service of the country. In conformity with that reccommendation Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a Civil Service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under the authority of said act. I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of the departments and members of Congress, and redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

Conclusion.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 4th, 1871.

TREASURY TRANSACTIONS.

Extracts From Secretary Boutwell's Report.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—In his report of the conduct of the Treasury Department transmitted by the President to Congress, Secretary Boutwell says:

The country has been prosperous during the year now closing, and the public finances have shared in the general prosperity. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, the reduction of the public debt was $94,327,764 84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1st, to December 1st, 1871, was $277,211,892,-16, and during the same period the annual interest has been reduced $16,741,-436 04. The revenue for the year 1871 and the receipts since the 1st of July last show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in taxes can be made and yet leave the Government in a position to pay $50,000,000 annually of the principal debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund.

After detailing the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and the estimates for the succeeding fiscal year, the Secretary touches upon his projects for the paying of the public debt, principal and interest. He next reviews at length his tariff policy, and then gives his suggestions on the currency question.

In regard to perquisites, or moieties, (official pickings) he thus illustrates:

"During the last fiscal year the offices of Collector and Surveyor of the port of New York each received from moities the sum of $49,295 69, and the naval office the sum of $48,195 69. In most of these cases the officers do not perform special services entitling them to the amounts granted, and importers and others whose acts are made the subject of investigation complain and think with just reason that the amounts have a peculiary interest in pursuing those charged with violations of law."

The Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made for a new issue of national bank notes, as those now in use are much worn and very successfully counterfeits of several denominations have appeared.

He alludes to the necessity for new Government buildings, to replace those destroyed by the Chicago fire.

All the mints and assay offices are nominally in charge of the Treasury Department, but there is not by authority of law any person in the Department who by virtue of his office is supposed to be informed on the subject, and no one on whom the Secretary of the Treasury can officially rely for information or advice in the management of this important branch of public business.

Mr. Boutwell again calls the attention of Congress to the importance of increasing the salaries of the bureau officers and heads of divisions in the Treasury Department. At present there is great inequality and injustice existing. The First Comptroller receives a salary of $5,000 a year, while the Second Comptroller and other bureau officers' whose duties are hardly less important, only receive $3,000.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is upon a salary of $3,500, while the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, whose duties are less important, receives a salary of $4,000. The heads of divisions in the Internal Revenue Department receive salaries of $2,500 per annum, while in every other branch of the Treasury they are selected from fourth class clerks where salaries are fixed by lay at $1,800 a year, although for several years an appropriation has been made from which the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion has increased the salaries in his own offices to $2,800 per annum. It is not exaggeration to say that the head of a division in charge of the loans, of the warrants and of the Sub-Treasury accounts occupies a position in which the country and the world are more concerned than in that of the Collector of Customs at New York, yet the latter offices receives more than $50,000 a year while it is with difficulty that the former is able to secure the inadequate sum of $2,800.

In relation to the European syndicate, he says: "I am informed by Judge Richardson and such is my own opinion that the most serious obstacle in the way of negotiating the four and four and a half per cent. bonds in Europe is the inadequacy of the commission allowed."

After showing his want of success in inducing European houses to negotiate his loan, he adds: "I think it my duty to advise such an allowance for commissions upon the four and four and a half per cent. bonds as will secure the negotiation of them with the least possible delay. It needs no analysis of the subject to show that the interests of the country will be greatly promoted by the proceeding, *even although the commissions should seem to be unnecessarily large.* I also recommend that authority be given for payment of interest in London. This can be done without the least cost or risk to the Government."

In regard to the disastrous falling off in our merchant marine he shows that "the returns for the fiscal year 1870—'71, show that the ocean commerce of the United States, is passing rappidly into the hands of foreign merchants, and ship builders. In the year 1860, nearly 71 per cent, of the foreign commerce of this country was in American ships. In 1864, it had fallen to 46 per cent; in 1868, to 44 per cent, and in 1871, is reported at less than 38 per cent."

* * * * * *

"The history of the loss of our commerce renders it certain that without the entire foreign trade of the country, it would soon pass into the hands of our rivals."

He adds; "After a careful consideration of the whole subject, I am prepared to advise the passage of a law guaranteeing to persons who may employ in the foreign trade American built first class steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each an annual payment for the period of five years of the sum of thirteen dollars per ton. This subsidy should be proportionately less to vessels of lower classification."

He thus pertinently concludes: "If it should appear, as claimed, that American iron is about ten per cent. better than the iron used in England, an advantage will be secured, not only in the diminished cost of the vessels, but also in the increased tonnage capacity of American ships of equal dimensions over those constructed with inferior materials. Accepting as a truth, established by experience, that the ocean commerce of the world is to be carried in iron steamships, we must consider and decide whether the United States will disappear from the list of maritime nations, or whether by a determined and practicable effort we shall regain the position which we occupied prior to the late rebellion."

CHICAGO.

Inauguration of City and County Officers.

CHICAGO, December 4. — The new Mayor, Common Council, County Commissioners, and other city and county officers, were inaugurated this evening. Mayor Medill, on the assembling of the new council, appeared before that body and read his inaugural message. After a brief but touching reference to the great conflagration, Mr. Medill discusses at length the financial condition of the city, and makes several valuable suggestions.

TITBITS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Prince of Wales passed a restless and less tranquil night than usual, but the symptoms yesterday morning, show an amelioration of the disease.

A fire at Warwick Castle, on Sunday night, did irreparable damage to the great hall, the dining and other rooms being also gutted. The destruction of ancient armors, pictures and curiosities was also very great.

A frightful accident occurred on Sunday night on the the Bellefontaine railroad, five miles east of Indianapolis. A party consisting of Thomas O'Connell and wife and four laborers were on a hand car on a their way to a point where they were at work, and were met by an extra train just at dark. A collision occurred. O'Connell was instantly killed and terribly mangled, and his wife had her back broken, and Mike Murphy, a laborer, had his jaw broken and skull crushed in several places. The injuries to the two latter will prove fatal.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, December 4.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 92⅜; 5-20s, '67, 93; 10-40s, 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 97½.

ANTWERP, December 4.—Petroleum, refined, 46½.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes 56 francs, 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅜s. Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn No. 2 mixed, 30s 9d. Pork, 49s. Cheese 60s. Other provisions unchanged.

GERMANY.

A Crisis with Brazil.

BERLIN, December 2.—The Brazilian difficulty is still pending. The *Gazette* declares that nothing but an apology from the authorities of Brazil and indemnification to the injured parties will be satisfactory to the German government.

Opening of the Saxon Parliament.

DRESDEN, December 2.—The Saxon Diet was opened yesterday by the King, who in a speech from the throne congratulated the House on the prosperous condition of the kingdom, and declared in unequivocal terms his adhesion to the German empire.

CUBA.

HANANA, December 2.—The U. S. gunboat Terror has arrived in this harbor from Key West. The newspaper *Constancia* deprecates the recent scenes of violence, and seeks to tranquilize the public mind. Its tone gives great offence to the volunteer element, but moderate men of all classes applaud the articles as opportune.

An insurgent Major, named Arquiza, with forty other officers and fifty-seven soldiers have surrendered to general Ampudil & Ajadiaqua.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

GOOD bye! Ben.

"SINGLE handed and alone."

IT was very sad at old City Hall last evening.

BOBBY ELLIOTT will be Chief of Police—in a horn.

FIRST RIDDELL, then M'CARTHY, now MORGAN.

A COUNTY Commissioner in October—a Mayor in December.

WAS the election of Blackmore another one of Morgan's "jokes?"

BROTHER BRIGHAM did not denounce Grant at City Hall as he did at Baltimore.

MORGAN men will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days for "Cock Robin."

PITTSBURGH rather upset the calculations of the little and big Boss Tweed yesterday.

WHAT per cent. does it pay to the organs of the Ring to assail the characters of gentlemen?

THE people of Pittsburgh are too honest to endorse corrupt and bogus nominations made by an impudent Ring.

BEN MORGAN will not ride in the carriage with the Grand Duke Alexis when he visits this city.

THE extravagant expenditure on the new City Hall helped to elect the anti-Ring bandidate.

LATE last evening we received a special telegram from ex-President Andrew Johnson, congratulatory of the result.

WHEN the *Commercial* tried to run reform it run it in the ground, and when it tried to run the ring it ran it up a stump.

BECAUSE Bob Mackey traded off Morgan votes for Magee he is blamed with Ben's defeat. Well this might have added some little to Blackmore's majority but we are of opinion that even Mackey was of little account in yesterday's fight.

THE *Gazette* blames the *Commercial*, the *Commercial* blames the *Dispatch*, the *Dispatch* blames the *Freiheits Freund*, the *Freiheits Freund* blames its editor, its editor blames Morgan, Morgan blames Mackey, Mackey blames Davis, Davis blames Riddell, Riddell blames McCarthy, McCarthy blames Elliott, Elliott blames the Ring, the Ring blames Blackmore and Blackmore thanks the people.

THE boys are bound to have some fun. Yesterday a party was driven around the streets in a wagon attached to which was a young jackass labelled:

When did Ben Morgan die?
How is this for high?
How are you James Blackmore?

Late in the evening a placard was stuck on the front of that monument of folly, the new City Hall, inscribed:

James Blackmore will occupy this building from the first of February next.

THE Ring not only lost the Mayor and the money spent for his nomination and canvass, but had to come down quite heavy with their cash to the Blackmorites on their bets. A prominent government official, whose head is reported to be in danger, is said to have lost three thousand dollars, being fool enough to go two to one on Morgan. A member of Council lost fifteen hundred, and several others holding official positions, from five hundred to a thousand. It is very sad.

CAPT. BENJAMIN W. MORGAN made a speech at the Lincoln Club room on Tuesday evening. The *Chronicle* says he acknowledged his defeat and accepted the situation. "He cordially thanked the Republicans who had been faithful in their support of him as the regular nominee of the party; and paid his respects, *not* with thanks, to those who had fraternized with 'the enemy' and accomplished his defeat. The result was due, he said, to lying slanders concerning him which had been circulated through the press, and on the streets. The stories which had become current were lies, and their authors, base liars." Oh!

The Fire Yesterday.

Adams' Express Office was uninjured by the fire yesterday morning, at Maltby's Oyster Depot, No. 52 Fifth avenue, but the Maltby building was almost totally destroyed, including the billiard room in the rear, billiard tables and the property of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias in the upper stories. Three valuable horses were burned in a stable in the rear of the building.

The loss will reach $7,000, but the building and contents are fully covered by insurance.

The loss is principally in the billiard room. The tables were completely destroyed. The insurance is $4,000, one-half in the Allemania of Pittsburgh, and the balance in the Union, of San Francisco. On the building the loss is about $3,000. There is insurance to the amount of $1,500 equally divided in the International of New York and the Delaware Mutual. The fire was caused by a flue in the Adams Express Co's building adjoining.

A GOOD JOKE.

Carrying Voters to the Polls.

During the election on Tuesday "Red Planet" had vehicles in readiness for the purpose of carrying the Morganites to the polls who were too tired to foot it on the overland route. About noon one of Benamin's barouches, which was wending its way towards the Eighteenth ward poll, met a jolly well-to-do oil man going towards the place where voters "most do congregate."

An invitation was extended, by the Morgan jehu who had the wheels and horseflesh in charge, to the "oil bull" to get on board the train. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. ——, after a pleasant ride of ten minutes arrived at the "Mecca" of freemen's hopes and Morgan's expectations. Mr. ——, alighted, wended his way up to the polls and of course voted for Blackmore. Everybody did it. It was contagious. After depositing his vote and seeing that it was put in the box, the vehicle was about to return and Mr. —— jumped in and was carried back to his residence on B—— street. On alighting the driver, who was running the machine for Morgan, said in an off hand way:

Well, don't you think we'll make it?

Mr. —— Yes, I think we'll make it—Blackmore is all right by a large majority.

Driver—Chriest! ain't you for Morgan. Ben pays for the carriage and you vote for Blackmore!

Mr. —— Well, you invited me to ride, and, as for voting, I don't do business in that way.

The driver swore and drove on.

The Robinson-Pittock Shooting Case.

Yesterday Mr. John W. Pittock made an information for surety of the peace against R. A. Robinson, who a short time ago attemted to take his life with a revolver. Robinson had been permitted to go at large by giving $3,000 bail, and at the same time a promise was given by his friends to have him removed from the city to Latrobe in case he should resume his drinking habits. It appears that this promise has not been fulfilled, and that he continues to indulge the imbibing propensities. Under these circumstances Mr. Pittock is in dread of another murderous attack, and wishes to have the amount of bail increased.

A Polyglot Business.

The wide-spread influence of American skill and enterprise has outstripped the comprehensions of the Americans themselves. The fabrics of our mills clothe the savages of both continents. They wrap the loins of Africa, and the tawny sikns of South American pampas. But wider still are spread the products of our skill in medicines. A late visit to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s laboratory and office in Lowell, showed us that the whole surface of the habitable globe pays its tribute there; they cater to serve the requirements of almost all nations. Their publications are in the many tongues that widely-severed peoples use. Their letters must be read from and written in many tongues, for which there sit a long range of correspondents with the indespensible accomplishments for their duties. Their daily mail of half a bushel of letters brings them advices, orders and remittences from the circle of the world. We were overwhelmed with amazement, and our readers would be by an inspection of this wonderfully extensive health-dealing enterprise.—Holly Springs, (Miss.) *Conservative.*

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cared and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New Yor'

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough

It should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

OHIO NEWS

A MAN named Hunter, at Akron, was hanged a few days ago for shooting the parents of a young lady with whom he was in love, because they objected to him as a suitor.

AN old gentleman of Wayne county, named Aaron Franks, received a pic nic birthday dinner a few days since from his seven sons, one daughter an her husband, and twenty-eight grandchildren.

MRS. DYCE, of Xenia, obtained a verdict for $125 against a saloon keeper for selling whisky to her husband and sons. The trial lasted six days.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SHOVERS of the "queer" are abounding in Schuylkill county at present.

BRIBING is brisk in the Nineteenth Senatorial District. The funds for that purpose are said to be furnished by the Cameron Ring.

MARK TWAIN lectured in Reading on Artemus Ward, last week, and was an immense success.

JACOB DEMENGER, of Reading, who is eighty years of age, reads, speaks and writes without wearing glasses, seven different languages. He once taught school at Marbach, in Germany, the birthplace of the poet Schillery.

James Thomas and Jon Murray have been sentenced at Easton, Pennsylvania, the first to thirty years and the latter to ten years in the State's Prison, for burning several buildings in that place last summer.

A YOUNG MAN, of Monongahela City, lost a ring in 1864, and in a jocular tone of levity, told a young lady that he would marry her if she found it. He forgot all about the promise until one day, in 1870, he received a letter from the young lady saying she had found the ring just five days previous. They were married.

What the Cedar Rapids Husband Found in his Wife's Closet.

Cedar Rapids has had a jealous husband sensation. A rich resident of that ambitious city, who has a pretty, and sweet, young wife, has for some time been the victim of suspicions. He laid a plan. He announced that he was going East to stay at a water-cure for a month. And he did go. But he came back on the next train, reaching his home as it slumbered in the peace of drowsy midnight. If there was anything wrong, he knew he had it by the ear. The only light was in his wife's bedroom. He lingered under the window to hear the murmer of low voices. He heard it. How his wrath raged. With pistol in one hand and night key in the other, he bounded up the steps, through the outer door. Reaching the bed-room door, it was locked. His wife had heard the foot-steps, and in terror wanted to know "who was there?" He replied, he believed it was her husband. She would open the door in a minute. This was the straw that made the irate husband irater. With a heavy and wrathful foot he banged against the door, and the door yielded. The Observer tells the rest: "This bombardment was greeted with a shriek from his wife, and the infuriated husband rushed in just in time to see the door of a closet closing. Now he had him! Now (and he ground his teeth in ecstacy of rage) how he would rend the destroyer of his domestic happiness. His wife placed herself in front of the closet door and entreated him not to open it. This only added fuel to the flame of jealousy that was raging like a volcano within the 'pent up Utica' of his breast. He thrust her away, and jerked open the door and saw—*en dishabille*—Miss ——, a neighbor lady friend, who had been invited to stay with her during his absence."

IT is reported that the *Gazette* people are delighted (?) with Morgan's defeat, because he had two of that firm turned out of Councils.

An Eccentric Bride.

The marriage of Florence, the only daughter of Lester Wallack, and Mr. Arthur Sewall, has been duly chronicled in the daily papers, but it seems that this union was not consummated without some difficulty. The New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes concerning the event as follows:

The bride is quite young, considered pretty, and all the world (in New York) knows that she has peculiarities peculiarly her own. During the solemnities of a bridal ceremony it was supposed she would forego the ways and manners that have made her conspicuous in her father's theatre, and in public generally. Unfounded supposition The church was well filled. The bridal cortage arrived, passed up the long covered passage to the vestibule, and no peal of the organ fell on Florence's ear. "What," screamed the bride, with a church full of peopie in front and a crowd of guests pressing in behind: "No music? I won't be married without music." Several ladies here filled the open door behind the bridal party. The ushers were sent flying after an organist. The bride in streaming white silk, flowing veil and orange wreath, turned upon the crowd motioning them back, She cried: "You can't come in here now, till I pass into church Keep the door somebody." Her father tried in vain to calm her. Her proposed husband ventured a word, but she shut him up summarily, No organist was found, the invited guests outside the chapel door were clamorous, and the disappointed damsel reluctantly went up the aisle and was married. As the benediction was pronounced she commenced an animated argument with the happy Sewell As she pessed out of the church, half-way down the aisle she spied Tom Baker, the leader of the orchestra at Wallack's and sung out: "Here, what's the reason I had no music?" Unabashed, the gallant Baker replied: "Why didn't you let me know. I'd a had the whole orchestra here." I've seen blushing brides, tearful brides, and agitated brides, but if Miss Wallack had been getting married every day for five years she couldn't have been a more self-possessed and easy-acting bride than she proved herself.

Turkey Breeding.

We raise poultry chiefly for the table. What the producer wants in his stock is good quality of flesh, early maturity and capacity to make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. A turkey weighing fifteen pounds is just as good for the table as one weighing thirty, and most housekeepers would prefer them under twelve pounds. In most markets the lighter weights would bring the higher price. It is only in the region of large hotels and boarding houses that the very large birds bring an extra price. It takes about three years for a turkey to attain his largest weight. If at twelve months a gobbler reach thirty pounds live weight, at two years he would reach thirty-five, and at three years forty or a little more. But it is rare to get a male bird over forty pounds, and then it is generally by some process of stuffing that destroys his stamina and oftentimes his life. This weight is excelled sometimes, but about the time one thinks he is almost sure of a forty-five pounder, the prodigy sickens and dies. It may be assumed, then, that forty pounds is about the limit in which a vigorous turkey cock may be safely carried, and from half to two-thirds of that weight is the last safe limit for the hens. With breeders of this size and a little under we should get large, strong chicks, that will economize food and mature earlier than the offspring of common sized birds. No birds yield more quickly to treatment than the turkey. The influence of a large-sized gobbler in a flock is immediately visible in the increased size of the chicks. The introduction of wild blood increases the hardiness of the young. A larger proportion of the eggs will hatch and a much larger number of the young will be likely to grow up. With a little painstaking it is quite easy to breed to any desired shade of plumage. —*American Agriculturalist.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

Gold	109¾
United States 6s, 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacific	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1871.

REMARKS—The election is over and gone, but still the cold weather continues, and for aught we know to the contrary will for some time to come. Navigation will be suspended soon should the "cold snap" continue, which will have a deleterious effect upon trade generally. Prices continue to rule uniform, and trade may be considered dull. True, in the lines of woolen goods, boots and shoes, etc., there is a fair trade. Also, in flour, bacon and provisions. The poultry market is overstocked, and dressed hogs are in ample supply, and both are dull sale. There are few potatoes, apples, turnips, &c., arriving, in consequence of the extreme coldness of the weather, which would have the effect to freeze them on the way. Altogether the markets just now can be set down as dull, with the hope, however, of a turn for the better every day.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	570
Cheese	125
Wheat, sks	459
Rye, sks	—
Butter, pkgs	20
Dressed Hogs	55
Apples, bbls	30
Corn, sks	365
Barley, sks	2,729
Oats, sks	698
Bacon, tcs	12

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

BACON and PROVISIONS—The market was quiet; we note sales of sugar cured hams at 15c; shoulders, sugar cured, 9½c, plain do. 7½c; sides ribbed 8¼c; short ribbed 8¾c; clear sides 9¼c; ham sausage 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $14 per bbl.; lard, old tierces, 9¼c; kegs 10¾c; half barrels 10½c per lb

HAY—The suspension of navigation will no doubt increase the value of this article; prices have an upward tendency; we can report sales of baled at $22 to $26 per ton.

HOMINY—Market firm at $3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—In good supply; sales range at 25a30c.

LARD OIL—Market well stocked; we note sales of No 1 extra Pittsburgh manufactured at 82a85c, and No 2 at 58c per gallon.

POTATOES—Firm, with a good local demand; we can report regular sales of peachblows in round lo s at 79c; store rates 75a80c; Jersey sweets $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

POULLTRY—The large offerings have weakened prices; live chickens are quoted at 40a50c per pair; dressed 12a13c per lb.; live turkeys 75ca$1 00 each; dressed 14a15c per pound; ducks 14a15c; prices are always governed by the supply.

ASHES—The market was firmer, with a fair trade demand. The asking rates were: soda ash common 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9a9½c per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply exceeds the demand, prices being uncertain, being governed altogether by the quality, viz: 55to 65c per gallon.

APPLES—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. We can report a steady trade demand, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales were reported as follows: fair to medium $2 00a2 50 per barrel; good to cholce lots $3 00a3 50. The receipts are increasing.

BUTTER—We can report an active trade demand for choice roll, with sales at 23a25c; common to medium lots are neglected and difficult to dispense of. The receipts are on the increase.

BEESWAX—The market steady, with sales at 30a33c.

BEANS—Dull, holders being anxious to realize. The supply exceeds the demand. The extreme rates are $2 00a2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Under more liberal receipts; the market was not so firm; sales in bulk were made at $4 25a4 50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet but steady with sales at 9a10c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was firmer with an increased demand; we note sales of car load lots at 20¼a20¾c per gall.

CORN MEAL—We note sales in a regular way at 85a90c per bush.

CIDER—Market fairly supplied, we can report sales at $5, 6a8 60 per bbl as per quality.

CEMENT—The demand has fallen off; we can report sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00per bbl; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are unchanged; Jersey cultivated $11a13; Sackett's Belle berries $17 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not so active; we can report sales from store, New York Goshen 15¾a16c; Ohio 15a15½c; Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12½a13½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report a steady market with stocks accumulating; peaches, halves 10a11c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c; apples range from 5¼a9c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The market contains an ample supply; the current rates were 5a5½c per pound.

EGGS—The market continues firm under light receipts; we note sales of fresh ones at 31a32c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change; the demand was confined principally to lots to meet the currant wants of the trade; the leading operators report sales of standard brands, good spring extras at $7a7 25; good to choice red winter wheat $7 25a7 37; choice Minneso bakers $7 62a7 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one and prices rule about the same as for some days past. Wheat holds its own; prime to choice red winter $1 45a1 47; white $1 48a1 50. Oats generally reported quiet with a declining tendency; prices are no lower; sales of good mixted to prime white, by the car load 45a46c; from store in a small way at the usual advance. Rye quiet and held at 88a90c. Corn in moderate demand; we note sales in a regular way at 58a60c. Barley, market quiet and prices unchanged, we can report sale at 80a85c for common to good spring; 85a90c for fall.

VENISON—At 10a12c; saddle, 20c.

SEEDS—Clover at $6 50a7. Timothy, $3 25a3 50 Flax, 85c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, December 9, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle continue light, and in quality are mostly of the medium grades; very few prime and extra cattle offering this week. The market to-day was fairly active at figures fully ¼c higher than last week. Advices from the east are good, and the market closes to-night firm at the advance The cattle bought thus far have been taken principally by New York and Philadelphia dealers, most of the country buyers being ungilling to pay the advance. The following are the rates current:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers	$5 75a6 00
Good to prime	5 25a5 50
Common to medium	4 50a4 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50a4 00
Stock steers	3 75a4 00
Texas steers	3 50

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day fair. The market to-day opened up fair but became brisk, and with a better feeling ruling; most all the hogs offered changed hands. The New York buyers purchased heavily and to night the market closed firm at the following rates.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 55
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 25a4 50
Good to prime New York	4 25a4 35
Rough to common	4 00a4 10

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep light to-day. The market opened up firm, with the supply short of the demand. Under this influence the trade was fairly active, and no difficulty was experienced by sellers in disposing of stock. Most of the offerings changed hands, and the market closed firm at the following prices for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75a5 90; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 20a5 40; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50a5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00a4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, December 6. — Cotton steady and higher; middling, 18¼c.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Cotton advanced; low middling 18c.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Cotton; demand good at full prices—18⅛a18¼c.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—Cotton is in demand at full prices; low middling, 17⅝c.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton in good demand and advanced; middling uplands 19⅛c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; holders seem to have made up their minds that the bottom has been reached, which seems to be the fact; at all events the market is certainly in a more healthy condition than for some time past.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries:

Spot	11¼c
December	11¼c
S. O. all year	11½c
Parkers'	$3 82

We did not learn of any transactions.

REFINED.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; the cold spell evidently prevented operations, as we did not learn of any. We quote nominally:

Spot	21¾c
December	21¾c
January	22¼c
February	22¾c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—The market was firm. From 2 to 5 cents firmer yesterday upon the upper creek, and a trifle firmer below. Sales:

UPPER CREEK.

2,500	bbls	Regular	$4 17
2,000	"	Spot	4 17½
500	"	Spot	4 15
1,000	"	S. O. all year	4 20
1,000	"	B. O. all year	4 25
1,000	"	B. O. all year	4 25

LOWER CREEK.

1,000	"	B. O. all year	4 40
1,000	"	Spot	4 30
1,000	"	Regular	4 30
2,000	"	Oil City	4 45
1,000	"	Rouseville	4 30
4,000	"	Pet. Centre	4 30

NEW YORK, December 6.—Closing of the 5th. Crude bulk held firmly at 13¼c; moderate offerings and fair iuquiry. Sales 2,000 bbls at 13¼c. Refined higher; there is some little shipping inquiry; sales 2,000 bbls for January at 22¾c; 500 each month from January to March, 22½c. Cargoes at the close quoted at 22¾a23c; cases firm at 27a27½c. Philadelphia delivery very firm; moderate inquiry; sales 1,000 bbls refined for December at 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 6. — Market firm; ordinary on Lower Creek bid at $4 25a4 30; 47 gravity at Oil City is held at $4 45a4 50; few sales and but little disposition to operate.

ROUSEVILLE, December 6.—Market quiet and regular at $4 20a4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 6.—Market quiet and steady at $4 15a4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Market steady but quiet; spot 22¼c; December offered at 22¼c; cases 26c; crude 12c.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market quiet; spot $4 15; S. O. all year at $4 17½a4 15; B. O. all year $4 22½a4 25.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Market continues quiet and dull; prices unchanged; we quote December at 22¾a23c; nothing doidg. Crude very firm, owing to the advance and firmness on the creek; sales at at 13¼a13½c for last two weeks of December; spot firm at 13¼c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 7.—Very little of importance has transpired since our last, the intervention of Thanksgiving day having caused an almost entire cessation of business. The general features of the market, however, are without noticeable change. For domestic fleece there is a fair demand, but manufacturers do not purchase freely, owing to the high rates ruling and the unsatisfactory state of the woolen goods market, while holders are very firm, and refuse to operate except at full rates. The market for foreign has been less active since the large transactions recently noted, but there is still a good demand, and prices for the fine grades have an upward tendency; The sales are:

25,000	lbs	X and XX fleece 66c
5,000	lbs	XX Ohio 63c
13,000	lbs	Super pqlled 63c
10,000	lbs	Extra do 54½c
8,000	lbs	Colorado 40c
15,000	lbs	Nois 52½c
15,000	lbs	low grade East India 37½c
50,000	lbs	Fall clip California 38c

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—There is no more doing and prices have an upward tendency. The current prices are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece, 62a67c; full blood Merino fleece, 61a63c; three quarter blood Merino fleece, 61a63c; half blood fleece, 63a65c; quarter blood fleece, 62a64c; common fleeces, 58a62c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Gold weak; selling at 109¾; the lowest prices reached since 1862.

Loans from 4 to 7 per cent.

Clearings $43,000,000.

Governments firm with moderate business; offers to the Government amounted to 813,950 from 109.74 to 110,50, awards 517,450 at from 109.74 to 109.87.

Stocks irregular; principal dealings in Western Union, Nor'w Western, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Reading. The market at the close was dull though a little firmer than it has been during the day.

Money firm at 7 per cent. for currency to 7 per cent. for gold; 1-16 was paid for carrying stocks.

In state bonds Tennesee firm; South Carolinas weak; in forenoon selling at 50 and late in the day 45 bid.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Flour demand good on southern account, and anything obtainable at $6 and under can find purchasers; local demand light; Buckwheat $8. Wheat firm; No 1 spring $1 26; No 2 $1 19½; No 3 $1 10a1 11; No 2 spring, seller's December, $1 19¾; seller's last half $1 20⅝; January $1 21¾. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41⅝c; rejected 69a39½c; o 2 mixed, seller's January 42¼c; seller's May 48a48½c. Oats firm; No 2 33c; rejected 31c; No 2 seller's January 33a33¼c; seller's May 88c. Rye quiet and weak; No 2 62¼c. Barley active and advanced; No 2 63c; No 2 53a53½c: No 2 January 64a64½c. Pork firm; mess $12 95; January $13 15a13 20; February $13 45a13 50; March $13 70a13 75. Green meats in good demand at yesterdays quotations. Meats in salt 10 and 20 days unchanged; boxed meats, short ribs and short clear held at ¼c higher. Hogs firm at $3 95a4 20; bulk, sales at $4; dressed $4 65a4 75.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Cotton firm at 18c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 6. — Tobacco, sales 67 hhds lugs at 6 50a7 75; low to medium leaf 8 00a17 50. Bagging quiet; sound lots of hemp and flax at 14½a15½c. Flour quiet; extra family $6 50. Wheat demand fair and market firm; red and white $1 35a1 50. Corn only in local demand; ear and shelled in bulk 45a48c. Oats 42½c delivered. Rye steady at 75c Hogs inactive at $4 45a4 55. Provisions firm, mess pork $13a15 50. Bacon, sides scarce, held at 7¾a8c; no shoulders or sides: clear rib 6¼c. Bulk meat and lard unchanged. Whisky 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Flour firm; family $6 61a6 90. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 43a1 45. Corn firm at 46a47c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley firm at 75a87. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $13 10. Lard prime 8¾a9c. Bulk-meats quiet; shoulders two-thirds cured 5c; sides clear rib 6c; sides clear 6¼c cash, held ½c higher seller for January; no sales. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders 7a7¼c. Hogs quiet and weak; at close $4 31a4 55. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA December 6.—Flour very firm; Ohio and Indiana extra family, $7 00a7 50. Wheat dull, Pennsylvania and western red, $1 57a1 60. Rye, 95a98c. Corn—Old, 78a80c; mixed western—old, scarce at 78c. Oats—Market steady and in moderate demand at 50a55c. Barley higher; holders ask $1 00 for western and $1 26 for Canada. Crude petroleum 16½c; refined 22¼c. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 00 for western in store.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 6. — Flour—Dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1, $1 22; No 2, $1 19¾. Oats firm; No 2, 33c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 63¼. Corn firm; No 2 fall 64c. Hogs steady at $3 90a4 15.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 6.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; ears on track, 52c. Refined Petroleum firm and a shade better at 21¾a22c; crude, $4 90.

Barnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture. 2.

MARRIED.

SHAW—GOODMAN—On Thursday, November 30th, by the Rev. I. A. Pearce, at the residence of George Metzgar, Esq., Mr. D. C. SHAW, of Monongahela City, and Miss LIDE GOODMAN, of Allegheny.

DIED.

MUSSLER—On Monday, December 4th, 1871, at 7 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM MUSSLER, aged 31 years.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday morning, December 5th, at 4 o'clock, REESE WILLIAMS, aged 31 years.

BARR—In Baltimore on the 3d inst., Mrs. LETITIA BARR, wife of the late Samuel Barr, in the 59th year of her age.

CLEAR—On Monday, December 4th, Mrs. JANE DONOVAN, wife of Patrick Clear, aged 28 years.

SINGERLY—At the residence of his parents, corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 29th, JOSEPH M. SINGERLY, aged 26 years, son of Joseph and Catharine Singerly, and nephew of Benjamin Singerly, Esq., of this city.

LYNCH—On Thursday morning, Nov. 30th at 10 o'clock, WM. A. LYNCH, aged 26.

KENNEDY—On Friday, December 1st, 1871, at 4 o'clock a. m., MARY ANN BROWN, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Kennedy, aged 6 years and 10 months.

McCONEGLY—On Sunday evening, December 3d, at 10½ o'clock, SARAH McCONEGLY, aged 15 years.

SCHRIVER—In Allegheny city, Nov. 28, 1871, ISAAC SCHRIVER, aged 55 years.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, December 5th, 1871, HAL. HOLBINGSWORTH, son of James B. Murray, aged thirteen years and ten months.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but if does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fibre and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

OUT OF LIFE'S DANGERS.

Let not the man who for the first time observes a cough or pain in his breast or streaks of blood in his expectoration, look upon it lightly. These are the sparks which are be like to enkindle a general constitutional decadence, which, if allowed to go on, will end in consumption, at one time viewed as a fatal disease. Since the introduction of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE! however, a great change has been wrought in the treatment of this formerly fatal malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure not only enables the natural ducts and symphatics of the human system to carry off those peccant particles which form tuburcles, but it arrests them in their course through the blood, and enriches that fluid with its own vitalizing and health giving properties, thus fitting it for the renewal of the tissues and the reconstruction of the human body. No medicine of which we have any knowledge can at all vie with it for all diseases of the blood, lungs and organs of respiration. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, at $1 50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases sent wherever it is ordered free. Office hours from 10 a. m. until 1, and from 3 until 6 p. m.

FARM FOR SALE.

A smooth and well improved farm of 139 Acres, 110 acres cleared, situated in West Virginia, on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Marietta. Address,
V. A. DUNBAR,
Bull Creek P. O.,
dec9:11W Wood county, W. Va.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. pl6:1yw:8p